"THE FIRE PATROL" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FIRE PATROL" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 76— BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
4th April	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,852
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£65 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
31st Mar	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6 813	MOOLTAN
26th ,, y	DELTA	8,097	MALOJA
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

† Cargo vessel only, proceeds Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

30th March	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar,
1st April ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st April ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
3rd ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	20th Mar.	6th April
Akaba Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	23rd ,,	2nd ,,
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th ,,	12th ,,
Tenpaisan Maru.	Y. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th ,,
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	12th ,,	24th ,,
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160 123
Kobe	610	380	285	190 152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 2 0270 Telegrams — YUSEN.

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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... 30,65,586
Reserve Fund 25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
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Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

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Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
W. LAMB (Offg.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Lallana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Multan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Naldval
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Cotacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeevtram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Raipur
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Ellore	Saharanpur
Etawah	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

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R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
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SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

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REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

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RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future

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MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas

Sold Everywhere,

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply P. D. CHURI, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22797

WANTED—A JAIN MATRIC TEACHER. Pay according to qualifications from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45. Apply sharp to the HEAD MASTER, New School and Jain Pathshala, Pachora (East Khandesh).
A M961

LIST of complete existing VACANCIES in India and abroad supplied weekly for Rs. 4 yearly. Single copy -/2/- in postage stamps. Write "WANTED", Delhi.
R947

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

WANTED.—An ENGINEER for the District Local Board Bijapur. The pay of the post is fixed at Rs. 500-15-650 with permanent Travelling allowance at Rs. 100 per month provided a motor is kept. Only those persons who have passed B.E., or L.C.E., of the Bombay University should apply. Applicants should have experience of roads and buildings at least for one year. Applications should be addressed with testimonials, if any, to the undersigned before the 5th June next. Applications received after the date will not be recognised. (Sd.) RAGHAVENDRARAO, KEMBHAVI, President D. L. Board Bijapur. Bijapur, 9th March, 1925
A 22875

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced EGYPTIAN YOUTH wants pupils to learn Arabic, Persian and Urdu at their own residence. Apply ARAB COFFEE HOUSE, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
B M 956

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

AT MURZBANABAD ROAD, Andheri, 10-12 minutes' walk from station, a splendid upper-storied house to let whole or in parts situate in beautiful and extensive grounds, opposite Juhu and Versova. Apply PALANJI JOSHI, Architect 103, Cumballa Hill.
C R943

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,000 returnable in 20 equal monthly instalments with moderate rate of interest. The amount is required by a well-organised and established High School for complete fit establishment purposes purely educational. For further information and settlement please inquire at Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 22985

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ENGLISH EDITION.—KESHMIRI KOK SHASTERA.—A book, containing 38 coloured pictures, translated from old Shastras into English, a gift for youth. Price a copy cloth bound Rs. 5. Ask to: H. W. & CO. LUDHIANA.
L R946

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JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
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FANCY GERMAN SILK SARIES.—18 x 2½ Double lace border, lace, Bangalore thalappu, Snuff, Mylaiuthu, Kempu and Manthulir Rs. 20; Karachi Cotton Saries Rs. 10, 18 x 2½ Colour Mull Saries Rs. 5; 18 x 3 Colour Mull Saries Rs. 7. VALADI SUBRAMANI IYER Sons., 35, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.
T M 968

BUILDING CONTRACT for small works at Girgaum Road. For Forms and particulars apply, Messrs. HATE & MASTER, Architects, 54, Medows Street.
M955

OUR famous durable PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR for gents' suits twenty yards single width cost Rs. 27/8. GANGA STORES, Kasganj, U.P.
T R948

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT KATHI HORSE "AJEET". 4 years, winner two first prizes, Kathiawar Horse Show, Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Grey Kathi Horse "KANAIYA". 6 years, twice placed in races, own brother to famous racer and stallion "Twinkle", recently purchased by Government, Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Chestnut Arab Pony "PROMISE" likely to make first class tournament pony. Fast and handy, three-quarters trained up to weight, sound, Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Apply to COL. ZORAWARSINGH, Bhavnagar.
N22944

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 24th February, 1925, Mr. L. A. MORRISON has ceased to have any interest in the future business of W. CROWDER and COMPANY, and likewise his power to act on behalf and in the name of the Managing Agents of W. CROWDER and COMPANY, LIMITED, and THE CROWDER ENGINEERING WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED has ceased as from the aforesaid date.

(Sd.) M. H. CROWDER.
for Self and for and on behalf of the Managing Agents of W. Crowder & Co., Limited and The Crowder Engineering Works Co., Limited.
C22965

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of Mr. F. L. LATHAM have been dispensed with as from the 20th March, 1925.

For W. CROWDER & CO., LIMITED,
(Sd.) W. CROWDER & Co.,
Agents.
C22967

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians, who are residents of the Bombay Presidency and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N. B. In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an Extract from the Municipal or village register of births or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka, that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence).

Education.—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

Height.—Not less than 5'—5".

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 6th July, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be revaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 15th May, 1925.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March, 1925.
22902

TILDEN NAROTTAM & CO., LTD.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, on MONDAY, the 11th May, 1925, at 1 p.m. to receive the Liquidator's Final Statement of Account.

L. V. KAIKINI.
Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th March, 1925.
22988

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1925, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham and Sir Henry Macnaghten as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th April to the 25th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited.
S. J. GILLUM.
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1925.
22980

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1924.

To declare a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1925 to FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February, 1925.

N. B.—The Dividend if sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1925, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 21st March, 1925. ON PRODUCTION OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.
22820

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. COY., LTD., is to be sold recd the tenders of which will be received in the Coy.'s Office No. 4 Dalal Street, Fort, on [illegible] 4th April with [illegible] of Rs. [illegible].

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1925, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1925-26.

2 a and b. Letters from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (a) Resigning his seat on the Standing Committee, (b) withdrawing his resignation and (c) Letter from Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee—Suggesting that legal opinion may be obtained regarding the question whether the Municipal Secretary after having notified a vacancy can withdraw that notification.

3. Letter from Mr. Ramdas Gokuldas—Complaining about the nuisance caused by a drain near his premises in Old Hanuman Lane.

4. Letter from Messrs. Byron and Co., Auctioneers—Forwarding an application for taking up the work of Municipal Auctioneers.

5. Letter from Mr. N. K. Khandalekar—Complaining about the harassment alleged to be caused by the Superintendent of the B Ward Office of the Assessment Department.

6. Letters from the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and other bodies—Suggesting the desirability of staffing the Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College with women doctors.

7. Letter from Mr. Peshotan B. Limbowala and Mr. M. J. Malegamwalla—Regarding certain information asked for by them in respect of grants-in-aid to private primary schools.

8. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha—Suggesting that Shady trees may be planted on the Gowalia Tank Road.

9. Letter from Mr. Abdur-rehman Papa and others—Regarding an additional fee sought to be imposed upon them in respect of their beef shops at Madanpura.

10. Letter from the Superintendent, Sanitation Department, Bombay Working Men's Institute—Forwarding a report of a Sanitation Round arranged by the Institute.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE:—

11. Recommending sanction to a Budget grant of Rs. 2,800 being made to meet the cost of purchasing instruments for installing a Broadcast Receiving Radio Set with Loud Speakers at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens and the Victoria Gardens.

12. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding a variation in the contract with Messrs. Tejoo Kaya and Co. for works in a storm water arched drain from the junction of Frere Road and Carnac Road to the Outfall at Carnac Bunder.

13. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the appointment of Mr. A. F. MacDonald Clark as a wholetime Consulting Engineer to the Municipality in connection with the construction of the Kasheli Bridge.

14. Recommending sanction to Article 162A of the Civil Service Regulations being made inapplicable to Municipal Servants.

15. Recommending sanction to Mr. H. Wald, Town Duty Refund Officer, being allowed to draw a personal allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem during the time he acts as Assessor and Collector.

16. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 18,900 to meet the cost of widening the Randra Causeway.

17. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 20,000 to meet the cost of the work of providing staff quarters together with a washing place and privy block at Malabar Hill Reservoir.

18. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 2 lakhs to meet the expenditure to be incurred for the improvement of private streets during the year 1925-26.

19. Recommending sanction to the schedule of establishment of the Health Department being varied so as to admit of the new post of Deputy Executive Health Officer being substituted for the old post of the First Senior Assistant to Health Officer.

20. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Haribhawoo Bahiroji Pawar and others regarding the condition of Haider Building situated at Shaikh Memon Street be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

21. Recommending sanction to the creation of a special fund for the renewal of road surfaces and to the necessary provision being made on that account in the Revenue Budget.

22. Recommending sanction to a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 being attached to the post of Secretary, Retrenchment Enquiry and to Mr. T. H. Bird being allowed to draw the same during the period he acts as Secretary.

23. Recommending approval to the general principle proposed to be followed by the Commissioner in publishing Municipal advertisements.

24. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

25. For requesting Government to amend the Rent Act so as to give protection of the same to municipal institutions which are not conducted for profit such as Municipal primary and aided schools.

26 Submitting a report on a letter from Government regarding the desirability of imparting a more practical bias to Primary Education.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

27. Requesting the Corporation to approach Government with a request to transfer the services of their Secretary Mr. M. I. Farooqui rendered by him while in Government employ to the Bombay Municipality till he attains the age of 55.

28. Submitting a report as to the question of starting gymnasiums in each ward of the City.

29. Requesting sanction to a garden on Municipal land at Tank Street maintained up to now by Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam being henceforth maintained by the Municipality and named "Dayam Bag."

30. Requesting that the Corporation may confirm the appointment of Mr. M. R. Tambe as Chief Accountant.

31-32. Forwarding copies of office orders issued by him regarding the temporary appointments of (31) Mr. A. G. Ratlin as Riveting Inspector and (32) Mr. A. J. Ablitt as Assistant Mechanical Engineer to supervise the work of laying the proposed new Tansa Water Mains.

33. Reporting on a letter from Bizan Dosa, Sweeper, applying for a gratuity in respect of the service performed by his mother in the Health Department.

34. Requesting the Corporation to determine that Grant Road is an area in which private markets may be permitted.

35. Requesting approval to a revised estimate in connection with the protection of the Vehar Catchment Area.

36. Requesting sanction to the road connecting Maxgaon Road with Nesbit Road, newly constructed by the Improvement Trust, being named "St. Mary's Road".

37. Reporting as to the desirability of erecting public urinals on Supari Baug Road and Government Gate Road.

38. Submitting a report regarding the out-break of Influenza-like fever in the City and the adequacy of the provisions for controlling the introduction of dangerous diseases into the City by sea.

39. Regarding the question of levying a tax on certain transfers of immovable properties in the City for augmenting the Municipal revenues.

40. Requesting approval to the estimates for the provision of 18 rooms as quarters for sweepers at the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

41. Forwarding estimates for constructing, shelving, partitions, food-lift enclosure and fixtures in various blocks of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

42. Requesting that the term of Mr. R. P. Masani's Office as Deputy Municipal Commissioner may be extended for a further period of three years from 25th September 1925.

43. Forwarding the Municipal Servants List corrected up to 31st October 1924.

44. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Kalu Adam regarding his application for a license to conduct a Ghani at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

45. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Balai Adamji regarding his application for a license to conduct an Oil Mill at Cavel Street.

46. Reporting on an application from Mr. Narayen Pukaram for a grant of Rs. 500 for building a hut for gymnasium purposes near the Elphinstone Road Station.

47. Forwarding for approval revised estimates in respect of the construction of four European Wards, etc., at the Arthur Road Hospital.

48. Requesting approval to an estimate of the cost of the acquisition of certain lands in connection with the Tulsi Pipe Line Scheme.

49. Regarding the award made by the Land Acquisition Officer in respect of certain land acquired by Government for the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

50. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water-supplies.

51. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

52. Reporting on a letter from Mr. R. N. Lakdawala applying for financial and other help from the Corporation towards an institution for saving dry cattle from being sold to butchers.

53. Regarding Mr. R. P. Masani's book on evolution of Local Self-Government in Bombay, by Mr. R. P. Masani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner on leave.

54. Forwarding a statement of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.

55. Suggesting that Government may be moved to amend the Municipal Act so as to increase the maximum amount of fines leviable under Sections 471 and 472 of the Act for non-compliance with certain requisitions to Rs. 500 and 50 respectively.

56. Forwarding a letter from the Municipal Solicitors who forward a copy of the certified copy of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp in the matter of the Rule taken out by Dr. Sukhia.

57. Regarding the extension of Medical Relief in the City and the offer of Rs. 16 lacs from Mr. N. N. Wadia for the construction of a Maternity Home.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

58. Regarding the opening of a third enclosure by the Western India Turf Club.

59. Forwarding a resolution appointing Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson and Mr. R. M. Chinoy to be members of the Standing Committee.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST LETTERS—

60. Forwarding the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year 1925-26.

61. Forwarding the Supplementary Budget for 1924-25.

62. Letter from the General Manager, Bombay Telephone Company—Reporting on a complaint from the Crescent Insurance Company about their telephone being out of order.

63. Letter from the Rt. Rev. L. Bertram, S. J., Vicar-General, acting for the Most Rev. A. Goodier, S. J. Archbishop of Bombay—Thanking the Corporation for their contribution towards the maintenance of St. Catherine's Home.

64. Letter from the Commissioner of Police—Stating that he has no power to interfere with hawkers except where they are found to be obstructing the traffic.

65. Letter from Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation Meetings.

66. Letter from Mr. H. M. Chowna—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation meetings.

67-68. Letters from Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor—(67) Submitting Statements of accounts of the several heads of advances during the year 1923-24 and (68) Requesting the Corporation to grant him such extra allowance as they think reasonable for the period he acted as sole Auditor.

69. Letter from Mr. Thakordas M. Bhookhanwala—Reporting that he has taken over charge of the duties of Municipal Auditor.

70. Letter from the Municipal Auditors—Regarding the question of investing moneys in Banks with the sanction of the Standing Committee.

71. Letter from Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta—Thanking the Corporation for appointing him Dean of the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

72-74. Reporting that (72) Mr. Joseph Baptista has ceased to be a member of the Establishments Committee (73), Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan and Dr. N. A. F. Moos have ceased to be members of the Drainage Committee and (74) Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson and Mr. R. S. Nekaljay and Mr. Velji Lakhamsi have ceased to be members of the Primary Education Committee.

75. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

76. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

77. Submitting a return showing the attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee, of other Committees and Sub-Committees and the changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending 31st March 1925.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

78-79. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(78) For requesting the Commissioner to discontinue the provision of Rs. 15,000 for the Children's Welfare Society from the next year's Budget and (79) to make a provision in the next year's Budget of an amount of Rs. 15,000 for giving grants to deserving Gymnasiums in the City.

80. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to certain articles appearing in the *Gujarati Kesari* pointing out the differential treatment meted out by him to the *Times of India* and the *Gujarati Kesari* with regard to the putting up of unlicensed advertisements in public places.

81. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of the New Queen's Road Hindu Sonapur Burning Ground.

82. From Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtay—For determining that the Tardeo locality is an area in which the establishment of private markets may be permitted.

83. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the lighting arrangements of Bhawanishankar Road and Sayani Road.

84-85. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(84) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken condition of certain roads and (85) For inviting attention of the Bombay Improvement Trust to the great inconvenience and hardship caused to the public by their leaving the newly constructed road from Soparibaug Road to the Bacteriological Laboratory incomplete.

86. From Dr. Dinsha Ramanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report whether the Victoria and other stables at Bapty Road are in a sanitary condition.

87. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For requesting the Schools Committee to observe certain days mentioned by him as holidays for their schools.

88. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya, seconded by Mr. R. S. Asavale—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to various complaints about the bad smell of the unfiltered Tulsi Water.

89. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee—For appointing Mr. B. N. Motivala to be a member of the Primary Education Committee.

90. From Dr. J. V. Vora—For appointing Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

91. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee—For requesting the Committees appointed to enquire into the enhanced estimates of the cost of filling in the southern portion of the Storm Water Reservoir and matters connected with the construction of the Kasheli Bridges to expedite their report.

92. From Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy—For obtaining a report as to whether the Compressor station at Gowalia Tank Road will be completed before the rains.

93-95. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—(93) For obtaining certain particulars with regard to the construction of the piers of the Kasheli Bridge; (94) For obtaining a report as to whether the Commissioner has decided to sell or lease the plot of land at Mulund where Messrs. Braithwaite & Co.'s pipe factory stands to the Company and (95) For obtaining a report as to whether the Commissioner has received the benefit due to the Municipality from Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. in respect of the reduction in prices of materials supplied by the Company.

96. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For appointing Mr. H. M. Chowna as a representative of the Corporation on the Fourth International Congress of Buildings and Public Works to be held in Paris and the 36th Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

97. From Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee, seconded by Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee and Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee—For expressing opinion that the Standing Committee should invite tenders from approved auctioneers before giving away the contract for auctioneering to any particular firm.

98. From Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, seconded by Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee—For expressing opinion that the limit of Rupees fifteen lacs fixed as an advance to be given to the Banks should not be increased for the present.

99. From Mr. Gulamhussein Ahmed Somjee, seconded by Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining certain particulars about Municipal Officers attending races.

100. From Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, seconded by Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee—For expressing opinion that a permanent railing should be erected round the Bhatia Baug.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

101. Regarding the appointment of an additional Deputy Accountant.

102. Regarding the question of removing any inequality with regard to pay or other incidents of service that may be existing between European or Christian and Indian Nurses in the Municipal employ.

103. Regarding the appointment of Mr. W. D. Hughes as Hydraulic Testing Officer in connection with the Tansa Completion Works.

104. Regarding the selection of the staff of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

105. (a) Regarding an offer of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., one of the executors of the will of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy for giving a donation of Rs. 1 lakh as a Trust Fund to the Corporation for the purpose of a school giving primary, secondary and industrial education in the name of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and (b) Schools Committee's letter on the subject.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.—

106. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th March, 1925.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham and Sir Henry Macnaghten as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th April to the 25th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM.
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1925.
22990

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TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER DRAINS IN

(a) Duncan Road between Grant Road and the Junction of Falkland Road and Erskine Road;

(b) Doctor Street; and

(c) Arthur Road between the Level Crossing and Lamington Road

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of April, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contracts, Specifications, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Ag. Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 28th March, 1925.

22688

THE St. L. & Sc. SOCIETY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 4th April next, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the office rooms of The Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, Bombay for (A) the supply of materials and for (B) Labour, as stated below, required for the construction of a building for the said Girls' School, estimated to cost about a Lakh of Rupees:—

(A) Supplying materials, 1 Moulmein teak, 2 Chimney bricks, 3 Amboli Lime, 4 Sand, 5 Rolled Steel Joists, 6 Cement.

(B) Construction Labour for 7 Masonry work, 8 Carpentry work, 9 Malad Stone Work.

Tenders are invited separately for (A) the Supply of materials and (B) the Labour work.

The forms of tender will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2 on office days between the hours of 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. at the office of the Society's Architect and Engineer, Mr. G. T. Tambe, B.E., (Examiner Press building, Meadows Street, Fort), where also will be available for inspection the plans and specifications. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 cash, to be returned in case the tender is not accepted. The person whose tender will be accepted, must forthwith deposit 5 p.c. of the total amount of the tender, to be forfeited for failure to duly discharge the contract.

D. C. PADHYE, Vice President,
J. S. NERURKAR, Secretary.

C22692

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 203 of 1925.

SORABJI MANEKJI CAMA. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
ADAMJI BABOOJI. ..... Defendant.

To,
ADAMJI BABOOJI
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you for the recovery of the sum of Rupees 1,267-4-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 20th day of January, 1925, till payment and costs of this suit and for the sale under the directions of this Hon'ble Court of your lands at Borivli equitably mortgaged by you with the plaintiff as security for the same in default of the payment thereof and the costs of this suit by you into Court by a day to be named by this Court and for leave to apply for a personal decree against you for any deficiency on such sale and other reliefs and that the Court has appointed the 7th April next, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) for the hearing of the suit, when you are requested to appear and defend the same, otherwise an exparte decree will be passed against you.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1925.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

22923

IN THE COURT OF THE PRE. DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF COIMBATORE.

C. S. No. 402 of 24.

R. ANANTHA CHETTY ..... Plaintiff.
MADHO JAGANNATH BADVAN & CO., by its partner Madho Jagannath Badvan ..... Defendant.

To
MADHO JAGANNATH BADVAN, Cloth Merchant, Ummargate Street, Bombay ..... Defendant.

THE above suit is posted to 3-4-25 for the appearance of the defendant. If you fail to appear on that date the suit will be disposed of exparte against you.

C. M. RAMACHANDRA CHETTIAR,
H. C. VAKIL for Plaintiff.

22994

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above Factory, situate near Crescent Mills, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, the undermentioned machineries for making aluminium and German silver utensils, buttons, brass, hardware, etc.

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERIES.

Oil engine, Crude oil engine, drilling, milling, shaping and screw cutting machines 4, 4½, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 feet spans, lathes, dynamos, drilling, grinding, file making, engraving, rolling and sheet cutting machines, embossing and cutting press, sewing machine, various sorts of dyes, moulds for all sorts of buttons, etc.

Full particulars can be had on application. Private offers will be received.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10 p. m.

"THAT DIRTY DOG MORRIS"

Featuring the great comedian

NICOLAS RIMSKY

A Sparkling French farce packed with incident and full of life. Novel situations and continuous fun. A comedy of an entirely distinctive type produced as only the French can.

FIVE REELS OF BUBBLING LAUGHTER SERVED UP BY A COMEDIAN OF A NEW KIND.

OLYMPIC MERMAIDS.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE OF THE WORLD'S FOUR GREATEST SWIMMERS. MARVELLOUS PICTURES TAKEN UNDER WATER SHOWING THE SKILFUL MOVEMENTS OF THE LADY CHAMPIONS.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8; Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. and 11 P.M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

HINDOOSTAN'S PRODUCTION

SATI TARA

or

Fight between WALI SUGRIVA.

Time and Rates as Usual.

CINE MADELEINE'S

Programme Till 31st March

VALMIKI.

From 1st April to 3rd

RAMJANMA.

Show Begins at 10 a. m. on RAMNAVMI DAY
Usual Rates and Time for week days.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BRITISH INDIA SAW MILL AT TANK BUNDER CONNAUGHT CROSS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4263 of 1924 (Muskati vs. Bujanboo) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant at 5 p.m (S.T.) on the premises,

A saw mill known as British India Saw Mill situate at Tank Bunder, Connaught Cross Road, with machinery plants stores, steam Engine, steam crane, Donkey pumps, Lancashire boiler sawing machines, shed, Tanks shaftnig gearing, etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND APRIL, 1925.

Property of late Mr. R. J. Kent, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government P. W. D.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Costebelle" Narayan Dabholker Road now known as Lands-End Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order seasonwood furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, screens, jacobine furniture blackwood carved furniture leather-lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, table and wall clocks, large and small writing tables, glass door book cases, silver show cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice box, large phonograph, hat stand, cane furniture, aluminium, utensils etc., tc.

The property of late Mr. R. J. Kent, Engineer and Secretary to Government P. W. D. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 FULL PRESSED BALES OF JAMBUSAR COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on the open ground behind the temporary building of East India Cotton Association the following:—

32 bales full pressed Jambusar Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL Drama in 7 Reels—

HOUSE PETERS

IN

"The TORNADO"

That sterling player of the screen in the strongest role of his entire career. See him in the sensationally exciting melodrama crammed with thrills never attempted in any photo play and climaxed by the most stupendous flood and tornado scenes ever recorded by the camera. Don't miss it.

RUTH CLIFFORD

PLAYS THE FEMININE ROLE IN AN EXCEPTIONALLY CLEVER WAY.

The Programme includes a Comedy:

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

To-Night—A Superb Chadwick Drama in seven parts.

THE FIRE PATROL

A Photo-dramatic Sensation From the Great Stage Play by Harkins and Barber.

A TENSE DRAMA OF THE LIVES OF THE HEROES OF THE SEA: "THE FIRE PATROL."

A Picture You Will Never Forget With a Brilliant Cast of Film Favorites including Anna Q. Nilsson, Madge Bellamy, Helen Jerome Eddy, Johnny Harron, Jack Richardson, Bull Montana, Spottiswoode Aitken and Charlie Murray.

The Programme includes a Comedy. To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Wednesday, 1st April 1925 at 8-30 p. m.
VIRTANAYA
Thursday, 2nd April 1925 at 3 p. m. (Noon)
For Ramnavami Holiday.
DRAUPADI
Saturday, 4th April 1925 at 8-30 p. m.
SHAP-SAMBHRAMA
Sunday, 5th April 1925 at 3 p. m. (Noon)
VIDYAHARAN

Manager.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 28.

Cape Ortegal, Master, Rangoon
Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
Jalapa, Neal, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

March 29.

Buccinum, Lucas, Karachi.
Dumana, Stockwell, Karachi.
Nordmark, Swegin, Busreh.

LOADING.

March 29.

Steamer Naldera for London
Steamer Cape Ortegal for Rangoon
Steamer Cleopatra for Antwerp.

S S Cape Ortegal:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Cape Ortegal, 3336 tons, Captain W M Master, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapa:—The Volkert Bros' steamer Jalapa, 6085 tons, Captain F Neal, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Buccinum:—The G T Company's steamer Buccinum, 3082 tons, Captain Lucas, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Dumana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Dumana, 5112 tons, Captain H Stockwell, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Nordmark:—The Eastern S N Company's steamer Nordmark, 906 tons, Captain V A Swegin, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, March 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Naldera, 8856, London, 11/4, M M & Co.
4 Ct. Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4 K N and Co.
7 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe N F, N Y K.
8 Pilsna, 4668, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
9 Dongola 4279, London, 404, M M & Co.
6 Curassia, 4327, Glasgow, 8/4, Graham Trading Co.
11 Clan Mactavish 4765 N.F. N.F. J F & Co.
13 Karagola 3647, Durban 1/4 M M & Co.
14 Kalunga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co. d
15 Modasa 5566, London, 2/4 M M & Co.
17 Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3, M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barjora, 1908, P. Gulf, N F, M M & Co.
1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Hymeltez, 2985, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
3 Bandra 1877, P. Gulf, 1/4 M M & Co.
6 Gamaria 3232, K'chi M M & Co.
7 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha
10 & 11 Torilla, 3184, N F, M M & Co.
12 & 13 Tamenfels, 1745, Karachi, 3/4, L Edwards Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Garmula, 3237, Cal. N F. M M & Co.
B Akita Maru, 2347 Japan, 5/4 N Y K.
C & R Panghis 3192, Dunkirk, 8/4 T M & Co.
F Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F, T M & Co.
F Capo-di-Monte 3544 Genoa, N.F. L Triestin.
O Tirreno 2758, Hamburg 4/4 L Edwards
L/M Jalarashmi, 2881, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
N Amaland 2150 Antwerp N F, Graham Trading Co.
N Gange, 1933, Genoa, 5/4, L Triestino.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Rasmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Lahore, due about 2nd April, Agent, K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbryne due about 9th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Stermfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 29th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjh due about 29th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co,

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 31st March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March, Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Nagano due about 29th March Agent N F Kaisha.
Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.
Tempelsan Maru due about 6th April, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 29th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

March 28.

S S Jalapa for New York:—150 bales coloured threads V N Joshi; 99 cwt gum karaya Amin and Sons; 10 cwt cardamoms R S Tata and Co; 8 bundles broad tail lamb skins Grindlay and Co Ltd; 2 packages curtains and clothings Grindlay and Co Ltd.

S S Jalapa for Philadelphia:—75 bales coloured thread waste V N Joshi.

S S Tannenfels for Rotterdam:—50 tons tin clipping Shaw Wallace and Co; 790 cwt mustardseed J Tayali; 55 bales cotton fly oily H Jivandas 110 bales coton fly oily K Visram and Co. 16 bales persian lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 13600 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 108 bales cotton waste oily Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 550 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd 110 bales coton Volkart Bros.

S S Tannenfels for Bremen:—7000 cwt groundnuts Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Modasa for Dunkirk, 110 bales cotton A Durst; 330 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus and Co; 825 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Dumana for Havre:—55 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Amaland for Ghent:—220 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

S S Amaland for Barcelona:—12000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 345 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 350 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Amaland for Antwerp:—46 bales hemp R Ramjeewan.

S S Capodemonte for Genoa:—186 cwt buffalo horns H K M Jaitha and Sons; 124 cwt deer horns H K M Jaitha and Sons; 200 tons old iron tyres K M Nathoo.

S S Dongola for London—91 cwt deer horns L Tharia and Sons.

S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—78 cwt almonds Paress Bros; 7 bales cattle hair M Aziz; 55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 200 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tirreno for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Modasa for Hamburg:—44 bales hemp Bell Russ and Co.

S S Modassa for Ghent:—110 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 385 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Modassa for Salonica:—20 bales cotton yarn I David & Co Ltd.

S S Modassa for Antwerp:—2000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co. 2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 95 bales hemp S Permanand; 55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Ganga for Genoa:—740 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 325 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Ganga for Naples:—2000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—2 bales cotton W Latham and Co Ltd; 6 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 600 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—50 bales hemp G Mawjee.

S S Circassia for Manchester:—50 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—150 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Antwerp:—2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwt cassia Amin and Sons.

S S City of Genoa for Ghent:—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Turkistan for Hamburg:—1000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd; 275 bales cotton Arjan Khimji and Co; 50 bales hemp G Mawjee; 300 cwt lactic casein Midland Dairy Farm.

S S Pilsne for Malta:—1 bale cotton carpets D Chellaram.

S S Pilsne for Trieste:—42 cwt gum olibanum Y Mossabhoy; 224 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsne for Venice:—275 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—200 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—1170 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—70 cwt apricots D Hirdal and Co; 180 cwt dry fruit apricot S Nusserwanji and Co; 60 cwt sharkfins H L Pirane.

S S Sardinia for Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—180 cwt apricot S Nusserwanji and Co; 14 cwt ivory P L Bakliwal and Sons 78 cwt gum olibanum N Vithaldas.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagoya:—1200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Akita Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Akita Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd. 1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Akita Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Akita Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORT.

March 28.

S S Andijk from Hamburg, Agents E D Sassoon and Co Ltd—From Hamburg:—962 bales paper; 29 cases paper; 15 cases needles; 600 cases beer; 13 cases ivory; 15 cases colour; 95 cases slates; 54 cases umbrella ribs; 20 cases glassware; 80 crates glassware; 17 crates hollow glass; 20 casks varnish; 200 casks acetate of lead; 28 drums carbolic acid; 361 drums magnesium chloride; 100 bundles copper sheets; 38 bundles hurricane lamps; 200 bundles yellow metal sheets.

From Antwerp:—10 bales paper; 428 crates earthenware tiles; 156 crates wall tiles; 160 coils black wire; 50 cases aluminium circle; 50 cases glue; 317 cases glassware; 322 cases window glass; 20 cases zinc dust; 290 pieces joists; 1345 pieces steel plates; 1735 pieces angles; 1656 pieces ingots brass; 836 casks china clay; 291 pieces steel sheets; 1250 bundles steel sheets; 301 bundles circular sheets; 3799 bundles hoops; 1894 bundles steel rods; 360 bundles steel bars.

From Rotterdam:—30 cases codliver oil; 52 cases trimmings; 25 cases glassware; 100 cases canned goods; 90 cases schnapps; 64 cases tiles; 67 cases chemicals; 60 cases medicines; 360 cases beer; 150 cases canned salmon; 60 cases salad oil; 95 cases gin; 50 cases glow lamps; 93 cases earthenware; 80 cases cottons; 62 cases aniline colours; 120 cases cheese; 40 bags starch; 192 bags bolts and nuts; 125 bags rivets; 100 bags nitrate of potash; 250 d/bags sugar; 150 d/bags caraways seed; 1050 d/bags farina; 40 kegs white powder; 380 bags paint; 715 bales strawboards; 348 bales paper; 500 cuffs clove stems; 30 casks tartaric acid; 100 casks china clay; 36 casks nittings; 62 drums zinc chloride; 800 drums lead; 50 pieces draw bars; 406 pieces steel plates; 156 pieces tubes; 78 bundles tubes; 191 bundles pipes; 2533 bundles steel squares.

S S City of Hongkong from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co—From Liverpool:—6 barrels lubricating oil; 1 barrel wheel grease; 12 bales paper; 21 bales cotton tents; 10 bales waste silk yarn; 97 bales cottons; 152 cases cottons; 357 cases cotton yarn; 100 bales cotton yarn; 579 bales cotton piecegoods; 744 cases cotton piecegoods; 80 cases glue; 36 cases toilet soap; 15 cases fruit essences; 94 cases biscuits; 34 cases hams and bacons; 209 cases brandy; 62 cases common soap; 950 boxes candles; 1925 boxes tinplates; 250 bags soda ash; 52 crates bottles; 283 crates tiles; 42 bags tiles; 69 casks tiles; 688 casks china clays; 36 barrels tallow; 30 cases condensed milk; 89 cases colours; 20 casks colour; 31 kegs aniline dyes; 1250 kegs paint; 94 drums oil; 600 pieces traps; 500 bundles black sheet-washers; 912 bundles hoops; 508 bundles steel bars; 38 bundles plates and angles; 9678 bundles galvd sheets; 30 bundles copper sheets; 100 drums disinfectants.

From Port Said:—30 cases castor oil; 25 cases gum arabic; 12 cases wines.

S S Br Fern from Abadon Agents Shaw Wallace and Co—From Abadon:—30 no. empty cylinders; 8112.1 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

BOMBAY'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

W. I. A. A. MEETING.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Meeting of the Committee of the Western India Automobile Association, held on Friday, 13th inst. at Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Bombay, when discussion took place between the representative of the Commissioner of Police and the Committee re Safety of Pedestrians and Motorists.

Mr. Giles attended on behalf of the Commissioner.

Pedestrians to be made to walk on the footpaths:—Mr. Giles said that this was not possible at present as you would need a constable every yard. This was tried in Bombay some years ago and as soon as a pedestrian passed a policeman he immediately stepped into the road again.

Mr. Bhagwat suggested that the Police should put up notices stating that people found walking in the road would be prosecuted.

Mr. Giles informed the Committee that he would talk this over with the Commissioner of Police.

Another important point was that Hawkers were allowed to place their goods on the pavement and in a great many places the pedestrian was crowded off the pavement and forced into the road. This was not only dangerous to the safety of the pedestrian but a great nuisance to the motorists as in the majority of cases the pedestrian in Bombay has no sense of traffic and generally becomes bewildered.

It was suggested that the Municipality be asked to stop issuing licenses to Hawkers for busy thoroughfares. This would help to keep the footpaths clear.

It was decided to refer this matter to the Municipality.

Pedestrians to cross roads only at certain points:—It was suggested by the Association that this be put into force.

Mr. Giles stated that this could not be done as there were not sufficient police.

Passengers alighting from Tram Cars:—The Association suggested that they should be made to alight from the rear instead of the front, so that they could see the oncoming traffic. The present system of alighting from the front is bad from the driver's point of view as he cannot see if anyone is about to alight and it is very difficult for a passenger to ascertain if a car is coming along before he alights.

Mr. Giles suggested that the Association approach the Tramways Company first.

The Secretaries were instructed to write the Tramway Company and invite their representative to attend the next Committee Meeting to discuss the question.

Cycles to carry one person only:—The Chairman explained the reason for bringing this up was that he very often saw two people trying to ride on an ordinary cycle and wobbling all over the road. The motorist did not know which way they were going next and this practice if allowed to go on would lead to some very serious accidents.

Mr. Giles said that he would go into this question with the Commissioner of Police and the matter was left in their hands.

Motor Cars only to turn at certain points:—Suggested that cars instead of turning at any part of the road should be made to proceed to certain points on the road, the point to be controlled by a policeman and to turn there.

Mr. Giles said he would discuss this with the Commissioner of Police.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 29.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails
1	England	..	..	
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	
3	Australia	Moldavia via D'kodi & Colombo	31-3-25.	6-
4	China	..	..	
5	.. ..	..	..	
6.	Ceylon	..	..	
7.	Strai's Settlements	..	..	
8.	Maurities	..	..	
9.	East Africa	..	..	
10.	South Africa	..	..	
11.	Seychelles	..	..	

COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his last administrative report, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies told us that all the Housing Societies in Bombay had to face certain difficulties. Owing to the depression in trade and the fall in prices of building materials, rents went down and there was a risk of some of the tenements constructed by these societies remaining vacant.

This is obviously a gloomy picture not much calculated to induce the middle classes of this congested city to join the Co-operative Housing Movement. And it is now aggravated by the most arbitrary circular issued by the Registrar to the Housing Societies. In this he definitely lays down that no notices to vacate given by tenants should be accepted by the Managing Committee. Should the tenants leave the premises even after six months' notice their shares must be forfeited. More than this, the Registrar directs that tenants before occupying the premises must be compelled to purchase shares to the value of 1/3rd or 1/4th the cost of the tenements, so that the penalty of forfeiture might act as a safety valve against voluntary withdrawals.

I would ask your numerous readers to judge the soundness of this circular for themselves. The value of the 1/3rd tenement is rarely below Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. It is obviously impossible for a clerk or other poorer member of the middle class to invest this amount in shares before taking up a co-parcenary tenancy. Even if he could, he would certainly prefer a tenancy on hire purchase system to a co-parcenary tenement. The ridiculousness of the position taken up by the distinguished official becomes more and more apparent when one realises that this new move tends to kill the very movement which it is intended to protect. Despite its several defects, the co-parcenary tenancy system is the best suited to the "moving" population of large cities who cannot afford to suffer losses by difficulties in the disposal of tenancies when proceeding to place to place or leaving the city for good at the demise of the earning member of the family. This is shown by the experience in England and elsewhere where the private ownership system has miserably failed. When a high investment is insisted on before the occupation of a co-partnership tenancy the individuals will find it more and more advantageous to invest such money on interest and pay a private landlord's rent with its aid. If the Registrar desires that the tenements should not remain vacant he should arrange for other devices to bring down the rents, such as reduced rate of interest, free gift of land, etc. What is more curious in this affair is that the Registrar should have set at naught the considered opinion of the Conference of Housing Societies which was definitely opposed to such restrictions and also of his own distinguished predecessor, Mr. Otto Rothfeld, who had declared that "in the view of the law, tenants of co-partnership societies were *tenants at will*."

I trust this question will be pursued by all who are interested in the Housing Movement, particularly the Development Department who are anxious to dispose of the developed areas. While the latter make persistent attempts to smoothen the difficulties in the way of providing cheap houses in the suburbs, their subordinate official in charge of the co-operative movement appears to nullify them. I hope some M.L.C.'s will look into the question and ascertain the views of Government on the Registrar's new "antics."—Yours, etc.,

R. S. P.

Andheri, March 25.

M. C. P. S. EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's course was modified after the formation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Bombay and a new course for the Diploma of License, from the college was designed. Another higher course for the Diploma of M.C.P.S. was also designed and, as former calendars show, was within an easy reach of an L.C.P.S. who had passed his First year in Arts or the Intermediate Science 'D' group. But in these years it is lamentable to notice that the M.C.P.S. has run away at a far great distance of four years after the completion of the L.C.P.S. It is not throwing any aspersion against the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and to speak out the following will also not be an offence if one expresses one's own suspicions.

One suspects a deliberate purpose of preventing an L.C.P.S. or more clearly a "Sub-Ass" from taking his M.C.P.S. and bringing himself on a level with the University medical graduate, when one sees the long long period of eight years for the attainment of L.C.P.S., from the commencement of medical studies at a certain medical school like that of at Poona or Ahmedabad. An L.C.P.S. who has already passed his "Previous" examination has unnecessarily to spend four full years to gain his M.C.P.S. in the following manner.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons has no doubt recignized the teachings of physics, chemistry and biology required for the 1st L.C.P.S., and has also allowed attendance for a training of only three months for practical chemistry, but the examination for the first M.C.P.S. is held only once a year. It means an L.C.P.S. passing in the month of May has to appear for his first M.C.P.S. in the April of the next year. Similar is the case for the second M.C.P.S. Two years are thus lost in gaining the first two M.C.P.Ss. And then a regular training of two years at Bombay in the J. J. Hospital enables an L.C.P.S. for his final M.C.P.S. One really gets vexed to see this sort of injustice when one sees that foreign bodies like the Nation- Medical College should intrude and get for people the Diploma of M.C.P.S. within training of five years only, since ement of medical studies in their

ighly ,gratifying if the College work out the following sugge-

M.C.P.S. examination must be before, the candidate must have first Year Examination in Arts valent Examination, he may attend of practical chemistry in any one niversity Science Colleges. When inations are held twice a year an who has passed his First Year tion in Arts can attend the practical course as laid down in Para (b) he College Calendar and go up for M.C.P.S. in the September of the in which he passes his final L.C. ay, and in the next April he can the second M.C.P.S. by attending s in Practical Physiology and Pharmacy as laid down in Para 2 (b) (iv) (viz).

The second M.C.P.S. examination must be bi-annual as before: the candidate can attend his practical course in Physiology and Pharmacy in Grant Medical College, the Bombay Municipal Medical College and the National medical College as well; these three institutions should be requested to hold a training of Practical Pharmacy every term, instead of one term as is the present practice.

The third M.C.P.S. an L.C.P.S. after getting his second M.C.P.S. in the above manner should put in only one year's Post Graduate course in the training of professional subjects at any recognized hospital like those of the Sassoon at Poona which are recognized for the examinations of M.D. and M.S. of the University of Bombay and be allowed to sit up for the final M.C.P.S. examination at the end of the Post Graduate's course instead of putting in a four term's training of professional studies after passing his second M.C.P.S.

An L.C.P.S. doctor has already put in four complete terms (in his final course) in the professional training of all the various subjects like Medicine, Surgery, Pathology and so on and there is no reason why he should again be compelled to put in as many years as he has already put in, to qualify him for his final M.C.P.S. It, therefore, seems fair that an year's training in the Sassoon Hospital is quite sufficient, (but it is essential).

It is a ridiculous contrast to observe that a student beginning his A B C of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons only gets his M.C.P.S. in a long period of eight years while the same student beginning the same A B C under the wings of the University gets his M.D. or M.S. in only seven years.

If the above suggestions are worked out, it will not be that there will be any want of candidates (for which the bi-annual examinations of first, second and third M.C.P.S. are stopped) but that the "ability-level" of a medico from the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be raised and the miserable destiny of being called a "sub-Ass," a "compounder" and such likes will also positively disappear. That an L.C.P.S. has this sort of destiny is, of course, no fault of his, but is mainly due to the defective designing of the course by the College for which the College must feel and I am quite sure that the Council of the College will never like to see their own medicos so dishonoured and so much inferior to an M.B.B.S.—Yours, etc.

STUDENT SUFFERER.

CAUSE LIST

(MONDAY, March 30, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR JUDGMENT.

4534-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others, Mulji P and P Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Shamrao M and R.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4793-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v V A Dalvi, Kanga and Co.

607-24—Dayalji and Co, Dhanji Damji v Virji Lakhamsi and anr, Captain and V.

2979-24—Lalji and Co, Bahadurji Dhanjishaw Fitter v Tehmina and anr, Jehangir G and B.

3921-23—Pandia and Co, Ramji Asaria v Nanji Valji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

186-24—Mehta L and Co, F D Short v D N Pagre and anr, Judah and S.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors, Thakoredas and D

1443-23—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and anr, Crawford B and Co.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Ratanlal Balchand Agarwalla v Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

1863-23—Motichand and D, Bastimal Kevalchand v Sheshmal Sultanmal Khandkalla and Co.

2879-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

283-23—Dallas and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Captain and V.

5355-22—Mulla and M, Haji Jusab Hasham v Halimabai and ors, Captain and V.

1078-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha Sons v Waghji Ramdas and anr, Amarchand and M.

1840-23—Payne and Co, Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4284-23—Manubhai and Co., Chaganlal Mulji v Premji Mulji and anr, Nanavati and Co.

4664-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.

4872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassumbhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

5049-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lallubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

567-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

3635-23—Merwanji K and Co., Hashambhai Meheralli Vazir, v N V Khandwalla Khandwalla and Chh.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co..

1883-24—Captain and V, The Omiar Foundling and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1956-23—Payne and Cd, Kirk and Co., (Blackburn) Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smetham B and L.

2437-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

730-24—Thakoredas and D, Hargowandas Vanmalidas v Rahimtulla Lalji.

SHORT CAUSES.

4185-24—Thakoredas and D Hariyeshrai L Daulatjada v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Khandwalla and Chh.

627-25—Kapadia and S, Dharamsy Aseo and Co, S M Usman and Co, Judah and S.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba v P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

3195-24—Ramanlal and H, Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kalyanji Ohavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.

2007-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.

3301-24—Little and Co, The Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd. v Merwanji Mistry, Mulla and M.

1173-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhagwandas Karlwalla v Sagarmal Bhuramal and another, N C Dalal and Co.

3333-24—Smetham B and L, Saffarally Karimbhai and Sons v Damodar Sadashiv Dongre and ors, Rele and Co, Dabholker and Co.

4374-24—Unwalla P and P, Poonsey Deosey and Co, v The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Motichand and D.

3142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Choonilal Hemchand, Mulla and M.

312-25—Thakoredas and Co, Nagarmal Savalker v Ganeshdas Joharmal, Patell and E.

4471-23—Payne and Co., F E Dinshah and ors v Gopaldas Triennji and ors Dharamsi D and Co., Kanga and Co.

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubash v Curseiji Jamsetji Mehta and ors. In Person.

3181-24—Matubhai J and M, Jehanbux Framroz Seervai v Rustom Ardeshir Cooper, G B Pandya.

1886-24—Kharas and Co, Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper v J D Meherjina, Shah and Co., Shamrao M and H.

213-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajngara v Ganchi, v Darwesh Noorbhoy, Mulla & M.

214-25—Wadia G and Co., Gudam Husein Esnigara v Gandhi Esuf Ali bhai, Mulla and M.

222-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajnigara v Ganchan Broibai, Mulla and M.

233-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Hasiprasad, Jhavery & Co.

2195-24—Captain and V, Rachaldas Gidoomal & Co, v Dinmahomed Fatehmahomed and anr., Merwanji K and Co

410-25—Craigie B and C, Narayen Harish chandraji and another v Cumrudin Kikabhoy and others In Person.

4414-24—Soonderdas and Co Haji Ayub Haji Begmahomed v Odhavji Gigabhai, Mohile P and G.

51-25—Payne and Co, Stevens Macknight v Naranji Dwarkadas and another, Dabholker and J.

220-25—Purnanand C and J, Kantal Pratahsi v A Juddah, Khandwalla & Chh.

2793-21—N C Dalal and Co., B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and others, Jhavery and Co.

4213-24—Payne and Co, Narsidas Jekisondas v Chotalal Vadilal, Shah and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3095-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Mangalbhai Hirachand and anr v Nazerally Sumsudin and ors, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Jiwan and M, Jamsedji R and D.

4318-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Naval chand Malukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Loombaji v Raghunath Dattaji Waiker and another, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

4399-24—Shroff and L, Osac Sharpe v Messrs. Seth Johnson and Sons and anr., Andrade and B.

LONG CAUSES.

976-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Pirojshah Rustomji Vakharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.

5122-22—Wadia G and Co, The David Mills Ltd, The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.

410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tvabji and others Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M N H Moos vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

456-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.

475-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

1977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.

999-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganjat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang, Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehari and Co, v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct. 1957—20865-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narayenrao A. Tadas and another. Judas and S.

157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Col. Navigation Co. Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2016-23—Amin and D, Umersy Deoji v Maneckji Nusserwanji Khariwala, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

S C Ct 388/5027-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Maneckji Nusserwanji Khariwala v Umersy Deoji, Amin and D.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2208-24—Paralker and A, Kondulal Khupchand v Balwant Narayen Datte and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2524-23—Shamrao M and H, Nusserwanji Dorabji Panday v Dossabhoy R D, Sethna and others, Merwanji K and Co.

444123—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yenkama Ellappa Balaram and ors, Little and Co, Dabholker and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

2-25—Thakoredas and D, Bhavji Shamji, Esmail Virjee Madhani and another, Rustomji and G.

4393-24—Vachha and Co, Koolsumbai v Kulsombai widow, Jehangir M and S.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

3833-24—Raghvaya N and Co, Maganlal Nagindas Jhaveri v Ismail N H Moos Ltd, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2773-23—Ferreira and V, Vasonji Purshotam v Jamnadas Ranchoddas, Bhimji and Co.

3324-23—Motichand and D, Tyabally Alibhoy Sutarwalla v Mahomedali Aliji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2574-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Smitra Chimanlal v Jamnalal Bhikhanlal, Kanga and Co.

2578-23—Merwanji K and Co., Haji Vali Mahomed Moosa Motiwalla v Haji Alimahomed Haji Latif, Bhaishanker K and G.

2374-23—Mulji Th and Co, Girdhardas Coorjee Kairuwalla Karsondas and Co Smethan B and L.

2586-23—Mehta L and Co, Khiasi Bidhar and Co., v Haji Abdulla Javer and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

182-23—Raghvaya N and Co, M Shiddak Sarappa Basettappa v Mulji Jaitha and Co. Dallas and Co.

S C Ct. 135/1919-24—Daphtary F and D, Ganpatrao Govind Bodas v Narayen Sripat Rajhansa, Judah and S.

S C Ct. 142/2129-24—Jehangir M and S, Maganlal Thakoredas Dalal v Khoja Munshi Alimahomed Abdulla Lakhpati, Purnanand C and J.

389-24—Kanga and Co, Hathising Jethabhai v Dr. S R Shirgaoker, Mulla and M.

295-24—Kanga and Co, Chabildas Lakhmidas v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

296-24— Do. Do. Do. Do.

243-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Narseydas v Himatlal Pitamber, N C Dalal and Co.

5198-23—Mantri and Co., Tarachand Ghanshandas v Chapsi Bhara, Captain and V.

5166-23—Crawford B and Co., The Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., v Yadas Narayen Sherekar and anr, Ramanlal and H.

2369-21—Amin and D Jugalbhai Dalpatbhai, Maneklal Vadilal and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D

4345-23—Purnanand C and J, Khimchand Keshurji v Magniram Danmal and ors, Amarchand and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

LONG CAUSES.

5530-24—Vachha and Co, Pherojshah Nusserwanji Mehta v The Prospectus Mills Ltd and anr Payne and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Indian Co's Act—Shroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T Service v N H Moos, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

SUMMARY SUITS.

516-25—Captain and V, Chapsy Bhara and Co Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

617-25—Malvi M R and Co, Sewaram Ramchand v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

619-25—Malvi M R and Co, Mangoomal Dewidasingh v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

522-25—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Viramgaum Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

483-25—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Chunilal v Tricumdas Karsondas and Co, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2981-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Pupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3197-22—Mohile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.

3064-23—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Thackersy and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhavji and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharabhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khandwalla and Chh.

In Re Ind Arb Act—Judah and S Re Lalji Lakhdir v Umersey Hansraj and ors Motichand and D

O S 332-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Saivji and anr v Khimji Shamji and ors Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and F

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Ind Co's Act.—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act and Re Shamji Devraj—Mohile P and G, Shamji Devraj v The Bharat Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

In Re G and W Act—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Kesribai v Bai Devkibai Peter, Rustomji and G.

342-21—Mehta L and Co, Chhaganlal Khimji and Co v The Ganesh Flour Mills Co Ltd, Judah and S.

SUMMARY SUITS.

2493-24—Captain and V, Hemchand Ramji v Chhotalal M Kothari, Kanga and Co.

2475-24—N C Dalal and Co, Vithal Methian Sons v Keshavji Kanji and Co, Ferreira and V.

1348-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhoy Parekh and anr v Banuji Jamshedji Dubash and Co, Dubash and Co.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Messrs. Vanaji Ramchandraji v Ebrahim Gulamhusein Ladha, Andrade and Co.

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

992-24—Sabnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G Rustomji Framji Kanawalla Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others Amarchand and M.

2754-24—Thakordas and Co, Kasinath Ramji Nagnekar v Balkrishna Madhone Verekar, Smetham B and L.

Re Indian Arbitration Act No. 40 of 23 of 24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jaganath v Hirji Ghellabhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

328-25—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Karim Haji Suleman v Maganlal Valji, Ferreira and V.

LONG CAUSES.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhagseth Balsth and anr. Rustomji and G.

1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J.

3824-24—Payne and Co, Damoder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR MENTION.

144-23—Mulla and Mulla, F K Mody & Sons a firm v Ahmed Suleman Dinar, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

304-25—Manoher and Co, David A H Meer v J M Talyarkhan Captain and V.

LONG CAUSE.

152-20—Madhavji and Co, Nicho John Leonzini and anr v D'Mentri Leonzini, Unwalla P and P.

1051-23—Surveyor and Co, Chawakaram Kotaker Kunbi Ahmed and anr v Ibrahim Kasam, Mirza and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

565-25—Mulla and M, Vrajlal Jiwandas and anr v Venkateswami Lingaya Sayana and ors, Judah and S.

4304-24—Shah and Co, Babulal Gangadas v Purshotam Ludha and anr, Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSES.

1982-23—Raghavayya N and Co, Ramdas Ladhu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and Gin.

214-24—Unwalla P and P, Framroz Maneckji Shroff, E M Dadabhoy, Little and Co.

1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Charandas Vasonji and anr, Craigie B and C.

2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co. v D D Sabnis, Daphtary F & D.

"BERAR LAND REVENUE CODE".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A contributor to "The Chronicle" of the 12th February, has, while writing on the draft of the new Berar Land Revenue Code, observed that the draft has not attracted the notice "even of the accredited representatives in the local Council who are supposed to be very diligent in watching the interests of their Electors etc." Thereby he implies that the M. L. C.'s of Berar have not taken note of the new draft and are not moving in the matter. As an elected member of the said Council and on behalf of my friends in the same Council I must inform the public what we have done up-to-now and what we are proposing to do. Our silence in the matter is likely to create a mistaken impression on the mind of our electorate that your contributor's remarks hold good.

Even before the publication of the draft and consequent on the Government's resolution regarding the lines on which the revision settlement of the Malkapur and Khamgaon taluqs was to be made, almost all the Swarajist members assembled in a meeting at Akola in December last and drafted and despatched a representation to Government, the substance of which has already been reported by the Associated Press. This representation gives vent to the popular view.

Some individual members, including the present writer, sent in their objections before the 15th December, '24 the time to which these objections were limited.

Immediately on the publication of the present draft of the Berar Land Revenue Code, Mr. S. B. Tambe, the president of the Council Swarajya Party of Berar, sent a circular letter to all the Swarajist councillors to study the draft carefully and be prepared to discuss it after reading all the standard literature on the principles on which the law is based, with special reference to the provisions relating to land revenue settlement. Mr. D. K. Kane of Yeotmal and the present writer have discussed the land revenue points personally and are in frequent correspondence with each other.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde, the representative of the landholders convened a meeting at Yeotmal where Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. and Mr. D. K. Kane M.L.C., who have studied the relations between landlords and the tenants very carefully and for a long time, and other friends discussed the matter from the landlords and jahgirdar's standpoint.

Representations and objections to the proposed enhancement of land revenue to nearly 60 and 40 per cent. in the two taluqs were sent in numbers to the Government. Mr. Dyre, the Settlement Commissioner, recently made enquires about these at Nandura and Khamgaon. The present writer went to both these places for this purpose and discussed matters with him and the agriculturists and landholders at these places.

When the draft comes up for discussion before the "Berar Legislation Committee" it is expected that every attempt will be made to improve upon the draft and the side of the landholders will be properly represented there.

It is, therefore, wrong to suppose that the draft "seems to have attracted little notice even of their accredited representatives in the Local Council," as is assumed by your contributor who seems to be ignorant of what the Councillors are doing.—Yours, etc.,

Y. M. KALE.
Member (Swarajist),
C. P. Legislative Council.

Buldana.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, March 27.

The United Provinces Council voted to-day a sum of Rs. 3,384,926 under head of account forests. The original demand presented to the Council for the grant was Rs. 3,620,926, but the Council adopted motions affecting aggregate cut of Rs. 2,36,000. Demands amounting to Rs. 3,51,000 under head Forest Outlay charged to capital and Rs. 4,859,525 under head Irrigation Expenditure charged to Revenue were voted without any reduction. The Council meets again to-morrow.—A. P

4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Bhaishainker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd. v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co.

3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Raojee Pandia & Co.

4060-23—Wadia G & Co, Darabshaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Dani Merwanji K & Co.

4062-23—Smetham B and L, Chawkaran Kattothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.

4148-23—Rustomji and Gin, N H Moos and anr. v Elmer L Hinanu, In Person.

4166-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Sarabhai Savaichand a firm v Maganlal Manecklal a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.

4236-23—Mulla and Mulla, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. The Asiatic Steam Navg. Co. Ltd., Crawford B and Co.

4212-23—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Piroshaw Rustomji Engineer & anr, Shroff & Lam.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M Akbarally Saraf-ali v Ardeshir Curseiji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.

4115-24—Payne and Co., Anandrao Krishnarao Navalker v Sitaram Laxmanrao alias Dadasaheb Kadum, M V Gokhale

4193-23—Tyabji D and Co, N Purshotamdas and Co, D B Mody, Mulla.

134-25—M B Chothia, Thakor Chaganlal Girdharlal v Gandhi Kuberdas Vithaldas, Mulji P and P.

164-25—Choksy and Co, Mensi Bhaja and Co. v Aga Noormahomed Marade and anr. Payne and Co.

285-25—M B Chothia and Co, D C Comrigar and Co, Dr. H B Batliwalla and Sons Ltd, Unwalla P and P.

Co Ltd, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

2774-23—Craigie B and C, The Binod Mills Co Ltd v The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

"TABLIGH" AND "TANZEEM."

DR. KITCHLEW ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJNOR, March 26.

The District Tabligh Conference at Bijnor held its sittings on the 20th March and following days under the presidentship of Hazrat Moulana Habibur Rahman of Deoband. Guests and visitors and delegates attended in large numbers. Among the Ulemas of Deoband, Syed Murtazahusan, Rasilkhan, Aizazali, M. Ibrahim Baiyawy, Miazzamali and others graced the conference. Dr. Kitchlew who was received with great enthusiasm also arrived on the 20th, this being his first visit. Local Khilafatists presented him with an address. At the next morning's sitting Maulana Habibur Rahman delivered his presidential address. It was a learned exposition of Islamic principles and teachings and outlined a brief programme of "Tabligh" and "Tanzeem." He specially emphasised the "Tanzeem" of mosques, so as to make them the centre of all social and religious reforms of Musalmans and bring all the surrounding villages and towns of every "Tabligh" centre in close connection with each other to facilitate the "Tanzeem" programme. A resolution to establish a boarding house in the Deoband University was carried.

In the evening Dr. Kitchlew spoke for more than two hours to an eager and large gathering of every shade of opinion. Hindus also attended in large numbers. The doctor with his usual eloquence called upon the audience to follow the Tanzeem programme proposed by the Central Khilafat Committee. He warned the press reporters to be careful in noting down the speeches. He complained that a section of the press in the Punjab published distorted reports for the sake of their propaganda, as was the case in his Peshawar speeches, where mean tactics to widen the gulf of disunion among Hindus and Muslims were employed. He asked his audience whether they wished to follow Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Malviyaji and Swami Shraddhanand. They should come out with a bold and clear declaration of their policy as regards India, Swaraj and Musalmans. He appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity. He condemned the ruinous policy laid down before Hindus by Pandit Malviyaji and his co-workers. Concluding his speech with a brief outline of the Tanzeem programme, he repeatedly declared his sympathy for the Islamic world, but said that he would never accept any foreign rule or sacrifice the liberty and freedom of his country.

In the evening the Congress Committee at Bijnor presented him with an address to which he made a suitable reply.

Private and informal meetings are being held to formulate a practical and united programme of Tanzeem and it is a happy augury that all the Ulemas of Deoband with one voice supported and gave sincere assurances of their help to the movement. After two days' deliberations the Bijnor Musalmans succeeded in forming a powerful Tanzeem Committee. Hazrat Maulana Habibur Rahman specially supported the commercial programme and stated that within the Shariat jurisdiction he was whole-heartedly with Dr. Kitchlew. Along with his co-workers the doctor sahib received two more addresses from local volunteer bodies and was enrolled as an honorary member.

UN-ISLAMIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request the favour of your kindly giving the following some place in your esteemed paper, as the matter is very important and is likely to be of interest to the general public:—

One of the principal charges brought against Islam by its enemies in modern days has been that Islam was propagated by means of sword. For the last 100 years and more the Mussalmans have been making efforts to prove the falsity of this charge by reference to the teachings of Islam and the history of the propagation of Islam. Unfortunately, however, we find to-day a certain section of Mussalmans who have taken upon themselves the odious task of proving that Islam enjoins upon every Muslim State the duty of putting to death every such person whom the Ulema of that State have declared to be an apostate from Islam. That this is a doctrine which holds Islam up to the horror and contempt of mankind, is manifest. Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, the proprietor of the "Zamindar" who also happened to be the President of the Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee, has been delivering addresses and has also started a series of articles in his paper in support of the above doctrine. We maintain that this doctrine has not only no foundation in and receives no countenance from the teachings of Islam, or the practice of Holy Prophet, but that on the contrary is definitely opposed to the injunctions of Islam, and the practice of the Holy Prophet and the Khulafa-i-Rashadin. We, therefore, consider our duty to defend Islam against this charge and have, therefore, issued a challenge to Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan to hold public controversy with our representative with regard to the correctness or falsity of this doctrine so that the falsity of this doctrine may be publicly and effectively explained and the honour of Islam may be saved from this latest attack.

We hope that Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan will take up our challenge and give an opportunity to Muslims and non-Muslims alike to arrive at a definite conclusion with regard to a matter which is at present perplexing all those who are interested in the teachings of Islam and in the progress of religion.—Yours, etc.,

DILAWAR SHAH.
Secretary.
Propaganda, Anjuman-i-Ahmadiya,
Lahore.

Lahore, March 21.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 28.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 658
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 713
Bank's buying D D Frcs 698
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208¼
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.77-7/8
London—Paris Frcs 90.40
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 93.30
London—Rome Liras 117.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was dull.

London, Mar. 27.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16 quiet.
Bar Gold £4.6.5 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8 steady.

London, Mar. 27.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th inst.
Bullion Shipments £ 127,465.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 28.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	
Fcs. Demand.	660
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	117 1/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE IN CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	1773
Christiania	30.53
Amsterdam	1198
Switzerland	2479
Belgium yesterday's	9330
Athens yesterdays	30250
Prague	16125

26th Cuban Sugar 14/3 March.

London, Mar. 28.

Exchange Warsaw 24.83
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 90,55
Rentes 3 per cent. 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 13/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet buyers satisfied some China buying small offerings
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th instant.

London, Mar. 27.

Exchange on London in Paris 9040
Exchange on London in Germany 20.10 1/2 new gold mark.
Exchange on London in Italy 11680.

New York, Mar. 27.

Demand Bill 47750.

STOCKS ETC.

London, March 28.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/2 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/2 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 15/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 5/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent (£104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent nominal 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 5/8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 28.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/10/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/11/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/12/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/3/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/5/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72
London, March 27.
Bar gold ready s 86-5
Silver ready d 31-10
Silver forward d 31-8
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought China sold. Market closed steady with uncertain tendency.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 28.

Ready:—21-11-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Chitor	21-12-6	21-13-0		21-13-0
Visak	21-14-6	21-15-0		21-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—1—0
Visak 0—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 28.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/13
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax free) due 1933 Rs. 97/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/9
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax free) due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax free) due 1928 Rs. 104/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax free) due 1926 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax free) due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax free) due 1930 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax free) due 1931 Rs. 103/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax free) due 1932 Rs. 103/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 107/2
4 percent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96
TONE OF MARKET:—
The market was steady, 3½ per cent. quiet

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 28.

Bank's selling T T March 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 29/32

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 28.

3 months 4-5/8 per cent.
6 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Bombay, March 28.

Call 4-1/4 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 months 5-1/2 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 28.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 435; Apollo 15; Alliance 65; Bombay Cotton 495; Bombay Dyeing 1035; Century 530; Central India 530; Colaba Land 127/8 Coorla 152/8; Crescent 227/8; Currim 470; David 450; Dawn 700; Edwd Sassoon 140; E D Sassoon 1/5; Fazulbhoy 241/4; F Petit 965; Globe 50; Gokak 108/12; I Bleaching 227/8; Indore Malwa 365; Kasturchand 140; Khatau 117/8; Kilachand 6/2; Kohinoor 1250; L Colliery 4900; Madhavrao Sch. 82/8; Madhowji 365; Mathuradas 255; M Petit 2750; Meyer Sassoon 120; New Great 363/12; New City 280; Pabanay 348/12; Pearls 551/4; Phoenix 535; Simplex 200; Standard 1550; Swan 1090; Swadeshi 620; Tata Mill 160; Vishnu Cotton 1830.

BANKS.

Imperial 1402/8; India 72; Central 23/8; Eastern 87.

MISCELLANEOUS.

And Valley 467/8; Alcock 191/4; B Burma 317/8; B Burma N I 77/8; Bt Burma Pet 4/14; B Tramway 102/8; Bombay Steam 80; Bundi Cement 9/8; Katni ord 51/4; Katni defd 140; New India Ins 13/12; Shivrajpur 53/8; Tata Iron ord 17/4; Tata Iron defd 58/12; Tata Hydro 975; Tata Power ord 395; Tata Power pref 510; Scindia Steam 6/10.

SHARES.

London Mar. 27.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47 1/2
P.and O. Bank £11.
Eastern Bank ¼ 6 3/8.

London, Mar. 28.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 3/8

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 28.

Apollo Mill	15	Morarji Goculdas	2820
Elphinstone	31-4	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4900
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1820
Indian Dy.& Blg	225	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7
E. D. Sassoon	1-5	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	450	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	140	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec/	390
Khatau Mill	117-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	115	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	900	Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill prof.	200	Emperor	420
David		New India	13-12
Dawn Mill	695	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
New Cityex-Divi	270	Great India	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-10
Premier	80	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl	24-8	„ Uganda	57
Birla	17	„ Burma New	78-12
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-13
Madhaorao Scin-	55	Tata Oil	13
Manecklji Petit	2700		

SILVER.

Bombay, March 28.

Ready:—72-5-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chitor	72-1-0	72-6-0		72-6-0
Visak	71-12-0	72-1-0		72-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—11—0
Visak 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 28.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 4 points lower in old crop and 7 to 11 points higher in new crop futures. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 16 points down. The market eased on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 27th instant as under:—

"Showers in the East and Central belt; dry in Texas. Prefer sales on further rallies.

A slight change being reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchange at Rs. 474½ for fully good M. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the values advanced to Rs. 474½. Touching Rs. 473½ the market further improved to Rs. 476 on buying by Commission Houses and Jobbers and closed at Rs. 474½. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 475½ and going up by a rupee on buying by Offices closed quiet at Rs. 475 at 6-15 p.m.

Fully good M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 480 and improved to Rs. 483 on Commission Houses buying. On Exporters selling the market eased to Rs. 481½, but again recovered to Rs. 483½ on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 482½. Fully good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 427 and Rs. 432 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull and quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 28

Fully Good Broach	April-May	475
„ „ „	July-Aug.	482 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	426
„ „ „	July	431

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 28

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.		
„ Fine	M.G.	420	435
„	F.G.M.G.	420	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.		435
„	F.G.M.G.	420	
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/10	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	450/60	480
Nagpur		450/60	480
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	445	470/75
Pulgaon .. „	„	455/50	475
Dhamangaon „	„	440/5	470
Amraoti .. „	„	435/45	470
Khamgaon-Akola „	„	440/45	465/70
Mulkapur „	„	415/20	455/60
Khandesh „	„	410/20	455
„	F.G.M.G.		
Broach Fine	M.G.		495
„ Fully Good	„		485/87
Muthia Fine	„		
„	F.G.M.G.	435/30	
Dharwar	S.G.		
Coompta	M.G.	535/40	
Western	„	475/95	
„	H.G.		
Miraj	M.G.	520/25	
Cambodia	„	545/60	

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATION.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay 28th March. 1925.

New York Market 27 March

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.97	May	25.00+03	24.93	—04
25.21	July		25.20	—01
24.53	Oct		24.60	+07
24.35	Jan.		24.46	+11

Newyork spot on 26th March, 25.25 —40, New Orleans 25.10 —45.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market without special features. May highest 25.13 (10.39 a.m.), lowest 24.78 (12-00 noon), range .35 points.

Liverpool Market 27th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11- a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.71	Mar.			13.57	—14
13.73	May	13.60—13	13.60—13	13.59	—14
13.75	July	13.62—13		13.61	—14
13.45	Oct.			13.29	—15
	Egyptian				
34.85	May			33.85—100	
33.25	July			32.35 —90	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-15 a.m.: Heavy rains Memphis (Tenn) district.

Forecast:—Western belt generaly fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 4-50 p.m.: Heavy trade fixing call sales. Fairly steady. No rains in Texas.

American cross rate 4.78 3/8.

Liverpool Mar. 27.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Mar.	13.57—.14	
May	13.59—.14	
July	13.61—.14.	
Oct.	13.29—.16	

Liverpool, Mar. 28.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Mar.	13.58+.01	
May	13.60+.01	
July	13.63+.02	
Oct.	13.32+.03	

London Mar. 28

Tele. Transfers. 1/5 15/16. quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 13/16 quiet.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 27.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.	13.59—.12
Apl.	13.55—.11
May	13.60—.13
July	13.28—.18
Oct.	13.34—.11
Dec.	13.23—.10
Jan.	13.15—.12
Mar.	13.09—.10

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 28.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.	13.58+.01
May	13.62+.03
July	13.64+.03
Oct.	13.33+.04
Dec.	13.29+.04
Jan.	13.14+.04
Mar.	13.05+.03

EGYPTIANS

Mar.	34.35—1.00
May	32.90—.95
July	31.25—1.10
Nov.	25.05—.90

London 27 Mar. Belgium 9305
Athens 30050 Cuban Sugar 14/3 Mar. sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 27.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Mar.	13.57—.14	
Apl.	13.53—.13	
May	13.59—.14	
June	13.57—.14	
July	13.61—.14	
Aug.	13.49—.15	
Sep.	13.39—.16	
Oct.	13.29—.16	
Nov.	1318—.17	
Dec.	13.16—.17	
Jan.	13.10—.17	
Feb.	1306—.17	
Mar.	1303—.16	

Barely steady.

Liverpool, March 28.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool:—	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
March	13.58	+.01
April	13.54	+.01
May	13.60	+.01
June	13.58	+.01
July	13.63	+.02
August	13.52	+.03
September	13.42	+.03
October	13.32	+.03
November	13.21	+.03
December	13.19	+.03
January	13.13	+.03
February	13.09	+.03
March	13.06	+.03

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 27.

Mar.	35.35 —
Apl.	34.20 —
May	33.85 —
June	33.10—.95
July	32.35—.90
Aug.	31.65—.90
Sep.	29.70—.85
Oct.	27.95—.70
Nov.	25.95—.45
Dec.	25.45—.45
Jan.	24.95—.40
Feb.	24.70—.40
Mar.	34.70—.40

Manchester Tone quiet—fair cloth demand yarns easier.

Liverpool, March 28.

March	34.15	—1.20
April	33.00	—1.20
May	32.75	—1.10
June	32.05	—1.05
July	31.30	—1.05
August	30.00	—1.05
September	28.70	—1.00
October	26.95	—1.00
November	25.00	—.95
December	24.50	—.95
January	24.05	—.90
February	23.80	—.90
March	23.80	—.90

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 27.

Scinde	Good	10.70
	Fully Good	11.10
	Fine	11.50
Bengal	Good	10.80
	Fully Good	11.20
	Fine	11.60
Omra	Good	11.35
	Fully Good	11.75
	Fine	12.15
Broach	Good	11.70
	Fully Good	12.10
	Fine	12.50

Liverpool, March 28.

Scinde:—		
	Good	10.70
	Fully Good	11.10
	Fine	11.50
Bengal:—		
	Good	10.80
	Fully Good	11.20
	Fine	11.60
Oomra:—		
	Good	11.35
	Fully Good	11.75
	Fine	12.15
Broach:—		
	Good	11.70
	Fully Good	12.10
	Fine	12.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, March 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10.000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000.
Day's Exports to Continent nil.

Futures at New York:—		
May	24.54	—.39
July	24.81	—.39
October	24.20	—.40
January	24.05	—.41
Spot Cotton at:—		
New York	24.80	—.40
New Orleans	24.70	—.40
Futures at New Orleans:—		
May	24.56	—.40
July	24.79	—.40

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/2.
Demand Bills 4.77.25.
Silver (Commercial Bars Foreign mined 67 3/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 28.

Mid. Americans (Spot:—
Universal Standard limited request 13.90.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 35.10.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Mar. 27.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports. 105,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 23,000 bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 46,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 20,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports 1041,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Porst 835,000 bales.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York Mar. 28.

Futures at New York:	
May	24.54—.39
July	24.81—39
Oct.	24.20 —.40
Jan.	24.05—.41

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 27.

Futures at New York.	
May	24.93 —.64
July	25.20—.01
Oct.	24.30 + .07
June	24.46 + .11

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Mar. 28.

Total in Sight 13,348,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 280,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 280,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 3,794.000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 167,000 Bales.
Total Sales 32,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 6,000 Bales.
East Indian Stock 28,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 3,600 Bales.
East Indian Imports 13,000 Bales.
American Afloat 113,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 26,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 185,000 Bales.
Taking of the worlds Spinner's of American cotton 348,000 Bales.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 27

Total Days Sales at Liverpool 4000 Bales —Do—Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bales.
—Do—Sales of East Indian 250 Bales.
Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard quiet 13.88
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 36.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

May	25.01
July	25.22
October	24.63

New York Noon Call—

May	25.03
July	25.25
October	24.66

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	25.01
May	25.23

METAL REPORT.

London, Mar. 27.

Tin Block £246.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 27.

Linseed Calcutta pure basis bags £22/- Apl./May.
Tone:—Weak and easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Nacked Spot Net 44/9 Apl. May sellers.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. 44/9 May/Aug buyers.

London, Mar. 27.

Linseed La Plata argentine closed weak and lower.
£20 1/8 Mar./Apl. sellers.
£ 20 1/8 Apl./May paid sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay £ 9 3/8 Apl./May sellers. Easier.
Castorseed Bombay £ 22 3/4 Mar./Apl. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £20 1/8 Mar./Apl Hamburg sellers £20 1/8 Apl/May. Rotterdam paid sellers £20 1/4 May/June Italy paid. weak and lower.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £ 19 1/4 Mar/Apl. nominal.

London, Mar. 28.

Linseed La Plata Argentine weak and lower—closed firmer M/A. paid £20
Cottonseed Bombay A/M. paid sellers—slow £9 1/8
Castorseed Bombay M/A. sellers £22 3/4
Rapeseed Toria M/A. Hamburg sellers £20 1/8
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore M/A. sellers —quiet £19
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £22 M/J. Linseed La Plata at £20 M/A. and A/M. shipment to Hull.

London Mar. 27.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta £22 April/May May/June shipments.
Linseed La Plata at £ 20 1/4 Apl./May shipment to Hull.
Rapeseed Toria at £ 20 1/8 Apl./May Shipment to Cawnpore and £ 20 1/8 May/June shipment.

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 28.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. M/A. value 62/3
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. M/A. value 63
Tone:—Inactive.
Australian M/A. sellers 61/6
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar. sellers 60/6
Soft Red Karachi nominal.
Tone:—Two club nominal.
Wheat afloat United Kingdom 3,135,000 quarters.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 28. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	62 0 0	9 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	8 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	64 0 0	9 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 3 0	10 11 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 5 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	61 0 0	12 6 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 13 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	10 0 0
Barley	46 0 0	6 8 0
Castorseed	63 0 0	12 13 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready	..	..
Delivery	..	..
Jira	15 0 0	..

JAVA SUGAR.

London Mar. 27.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:
17/9 June/July sellers.
7/4 1/2 July/Sept sellers.
17/3 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:
17/5 1/2 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:
Oct./Dec sellers Multilated.
Tone:—dull without business.

London, Mar. 28.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jun/Jul. sellers 17/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/4 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/6 1/4

METALS.

London, March 28.

English best Selected Copper £64 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £61 1/16.
Copper Braziers £81.
Yellow Metal 7 5/8.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1 2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56 8 0
„ „ to 1		55 12 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2		64 12 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66 0 0
„ „ 1 1-4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 28.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1-2	0 13 9
Kilachand	No.	20 1-2	0 15 6
Currimbhai	No.	12 1-2	0 13 3
Elphinstone	No.	12 1-2	0 13 0
David	No.	10 1-2	0 12 6
Shapurji	No.	10 1-2	0 12 3
Trikamdas	No.	10 1-2	0 12 6
Sattara	No.	10 1-4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No.	6 1-2	0 11 3
Light-house	No.	6 1-2	0 11 0
Japan	No.	40—1	1 5 9
„	No.	42—2	1 7 9
„	No.	20	1 0 9
„	No.	32	1 5 0

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 28.

Karachi Barley A/M. sellers 40/6

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 28.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Apl/May 18 1/2
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot April 21.
Tone:—Firm.

RUBBER.

London, Mar 27.

Para Up River Fine Spot 18 1/2 Apl. May.
Tone:—Firm,
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 20 7/8 April.
Tone:—Firmer after quiet.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 13/- to 13/6.

London, Mar. 27.

English Best Selected Copper £64 1/4
Standard Copper G M B £61 1/16
Copper Braziers £ 81
Yellow Metal 7 5/8
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 3/8

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

ANOTHER UPSET.

CUSTOMS AND G. I. P. "B" EXIT.

Another upset in the popular selection has been made by the Customs going down to the G. I. P. Sholapur a team about which little or nothing has been heard.

The match between the G. I. P. "B" and the Eastern Telegraphs started the evening's sport and provided very mediocre hockey. Early in the match the Eastern Telegraphs surprised their opponents by lightning raids which provided fruitful to the tune of two goals, Cyril netting the first and Williams adding the second. The Railway team were devoid of energy and casually looked on while their nippy opponents "made rings round them." Persistent attacks on the part of the Telegraphists failed to increase the score owing to uncertainty before the goal. Corr for the Railway was doing wonders to revive his forward line, to no purpose however for half time still found them in the same "lackadaisical" mood

The rest did them a world of good for a totally different spirit seemed to imbue them for the second half. Murray on the right kept running down the line and sending in excellent centres, most of which were penalised by the referee on the plea of sticks. It was rather hard on him for even an unbiased spectator would have preferred more play and less music in this case. These methods were bound to meet with success and in a short time Murray sent along one of his good ones which Corr converted with a smart drive into the top of the net. The railway remained on the offensive, Crawley playing well up the field but fortune seemed to be against them for just as a score seemed certain, either a defender or the referee's whistle sent them back. No further score occurred and the G. I. P "B" retired losers by the odd goal in three.

EASTERN TELEGRAPHS:—Natividade-Gonsalves and Louis; Havelock, Sebastian, Augustino; Theofilo, Marshall, Lobo, Cyril, William.

G. I. P. "B":—Harper; Hankins and Shea; Oilman, Crawley and Gonsalves; Murray, Thompson, Concessio, Corr and Oliver.

Referees: Messrs. Nagporewalla and Reade.

G. I. P. SHOLAPUR WIN.

The G. I. P. Sholapur avenged their brethren of Bombay by defeating the formidable local side the Customs. It was a great game and a draw would have been a fairer end to a keen struggle. Once again Bombay enthusiasts saw what a grim defence a railway side can put up, for after they had scored their only goal, the Sholapur players settled down to a fierce defensive struggle.

Immediately after the bully-off the Customs carried the ball to the opposing ring and for ten minutes kept the railway supporters in a fever of apprehension. Kirkham and Clifford were sound and invariably tackled in the nick of time. The railway then took a hand and attacked vigorously, swinging the ball about at a rare pace. S. Gardner on the left wing is a smart lad and although he was well marked by Thornber, the local side owe their defeat to him.

Taking a hard clearing shot on the run he raced down the wing and drawing the ball back neatly, lashed it out to his brother who made no mistake. More attacks followed and it seemed as though the Sholapur would increase their lead. C. Gardener did beat the goalie on one occasion but was pulled up for off-side. For the Customs, Potts was playing a cool game and setting Gerrard going on the wing, but the inners were hopelessly weak and could make nothing of the opportunities.

The teams crossed over with the up-country team leading. Lynn changed places with Hillary, Thornber dropping back, and a great improvement was noticeable in the play of the local side. The game opened out more and the G I P had to fall back on their citadel round which they remained for the rest of the game. Lynn played a truly magnificent game in this half and was everywhere at the same time, now on the right, now on the left, now in a scrimmage in the ring. A clean pass by him set Gerrard off down the wing the latter passing back hard at the crucial moment to Castellino who was unmarked three yards in front of goal. Unfortunately this player in his attempt to score sent the ball soaring over the cross-bar, and with it the hopes of the Customs. Sullivan was conspicuous at this stage for his smart tackling and resourceful marking, while Kirkham by his steadiness earned for himself the name of "Full-stop" by a large and admiring following.

Five minutes before the end C. Gardener and Lincoln combined prettily in a dangerous rush, three corners against the Customs being the result. Lynn had by now moved up to a position in the forward line and was doing all that was humanly possible to save his side. Just before the final whistle Castellino received a rather difficult chance on the edge of the circle but was very decisively tackled to be at all blamed for his failure. The final whistle found the Customs trying hard for the equaliser.

G. I. P. SHOLAPUR:—Bunyan; Kirkham and Clifford; McDough, Fritchley and Sullivan; D'Melho, C. Gardener, Lincoln, Pope and S. Gardener.

CUSTOMS:—Cowton; Lynn and Potts; Thornber, Hillary and Gordon. M. Gerard, Hassett, Castellino, Rodgers and Clark.

Referees: Messrs. Cummings and C. D'Souza.

TEN MILES CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

WON BY ENGLAND.

DUBLIN, March 28.

The annual international cross-country race over ten miles was won by England, Ireland coming second and Wales third. J. Webster (Birchfield Harriers, England) was the first to come home his time being 56 minutes 54 seconds; J. Ryan (Tipperary) 57 minutes 14 seconds; Corporal (Cotterell, England) 57 minutes 38 seconds. Scotland came fourth and Belgium fifth.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

LONDON, March 28.

It is officially announced that Cambridge completed the course in 21 minutes and 50 seconds.

Oxford gave up opposite Dove's, their boat being waterlogged.

The weather was dull and there were showers. There was enormous water which was rough, especially in the Surrey side. Cambridge won the toss and chose the Middlesex side. Cambridge led slightly at the start at thirty-four strokes in the first minute to Oxford's thirty-three. At Dukes-head Oxford were just in front, but at Beverley Brook Cambridge led by nearly a length and at the mile post they increased it to three lengths, rowing steadily at twenty-eight to a minute. Cambridge were five lengths to the good, passing Harrod's and six at Hammersmith Bridge where both were stroking at twenty-eight. Cambridge continued to increase their lead and were 120 yards ahead at two miles. Oxford were now in difficulties, their boat was waterlogged though not sinking and it was impossible to propel it.

Cambridge paddled past thepost. Oxford having returned to their headquarters in a motor launch.

Opposite Harrod's Oxford's boat appeared to be sinking. It went deeper and deeper into the water and was more than half full. When 300 yards above Hammersmith Bridge it stopped and was pulled to the riverbank. The crew, who were taken back to Putney, looked absolutely dejected and soaked to skin and were smothered in borrowed garments. A little later their boat was brought back by a police launch. Cambridge rowed the last year's boat. Oxford used a new short-length stream-line boat designed by Dr. Bourne.—Reuter.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY LEICESTERSHIRE,

LONDON, March 28.

At Bristol to-day in a dull and cold weather before 15,000 spectators the Rugby County Championshinp was contested. After eight minutes' play Day scored a penalty goal for Leicestershire. Two minutes later Beamish scored an unconverted try for Leicester whose forwards played a fine game scrummaging well and breaking up quickly. Soon afterwards a neat passing movement ended in Pickles scoring an unconverted try for Gloucester. At half-time Leicester led with six points to Gloucester's three. Gloucester rather had the better of the matters for half an hour. Then a splendid movement resulted in Bryson scoring an unconverted try for Leicester. Five minutes later Taylor scored an unconverted try for Gloucester. The closing stages of the game were most exciting. Holden went over for Leicester, Day converting. Leicestershire thus won the Championship by fourteen points to six.—Reuter.

RUGGER.

SATURDAY'S PRINCIPAL MATCHES.

LONDON, March 28.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

British Army 9, French Army 9 at Twickenham; Blackheath 10, Northampton 8; London Scottish 0, Harlequins 40; Gloucester 26; St. Bart's Hospital 5; Pontypool 12, Bath 0; Manchester 8, Birkenhead Park 15; Coventry 25; Birmingham University 0; Newport 16, Plymouth 3; Swansea 71, Cardiff 12, Neath 11, Llanelly 8; Hill Head High School F. P. 9, Edinburgh Wanderers 12; West of Scotland 12, Glasgow Academicals 23 and Heriots High School F. P. 18, Stewarts College F. P. 8.

The following matches were scratched.—Briston versus Old Merchant Taylors; Portsmouth Services versus Leicester and Mountain Ash versus Cross Keys.

In the Rugby County Championship final to-day at Bristol Leicestershire beat Gloucestershire by fourteen points to six.

In Association Cup semi-finals Sheffield United beat Southampton by two goals to nil at Chelsea and Cardiff beat Blackburn by three goals to one on Notts County grounds.—Reuter.

BRITISH ARMY VS FRENCH ARMY.

LONDON, Mar 28.

The Inter-army Rugby match between the British Army and the French Army at Twickenham to-day ended in a draw the score being nine points all.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

LONDON, March 28.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Birmingham one, Newcastle one; Burnley nil, Nottingham nil; Everton two, Aston Billa nil; Leeds four, Liverpool one; Preston one, Bury one; Sunderland two, Arsenal nil; Tottenham one, West Ham one.

Other fixtures were not played.

Second Division:—Clapton Orient nil, Middlesborough one; Coventry nil, Fulham one; Crystal Palace one, Port Vale nil; Leicester one, Hull nil; Manchester United nil, Blackpool nil; Oldham two, Wolverhampton nil; Sheffield Wednesday one, Barnsley nil; Stockport nil, Derby nil; Stoke two, Portsmouth one.

Other fixtures were not played.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bournemouth two, Merthyr nil; Brentford one, Bristol Rovers one; Brighton five, Queens Park Rangers nil; Bristol City one, Northampton nil; Gillingham nil, Reading nil; Luton nil, Swansea nil; Millwall two; Exeter nil; Norwich two, Newport one; Plymouth three, Charlton two; Swindon nil, Watford one; Aberdare three, Southend nil.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Accrington one, Crewe nil; Bradford four, Lincoln nil; Darlington three, Barrow nil; Grimsby three, Southport one; Halifax three Durham nil; Hartlepools nil, Ashington one; New Brighton nil, Doncaster two; Rochdale nil Nelson one; Rotherham two, Walsall nil; Wrexham four, Tranmere nil; Wigan nil, Chesterfield nil.

Scottish League:—Airdrieonians five, Motherwell nil; Celtic two, Raith nil; Cowtenbeath two, Aberdeen one; Dundee two, St. Johnstone nil; Falkirk two, St. Mirren one; Hamilton one, Partick one; Hearts three, Queens Park one; Kilmarnock nil, Rangrs nil; Morton two, Hibernians two; Third Lanark nil Ayr (figure missing owing to telegraphic mutilation).

In a friendly football match West Bromwich Albion drew with Corinthians the score being four goals all.—Reuter.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay Ma 2 h 28.

	12 to 1 O/C	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	435	430	
Bombay Cotton	495	495	
Bombay Dyeing	1030-17-8-40	1035-25-23-12	
Century	532-8-25-35	532-25-26-4	
Nagpur	530-27-8	525	
Colaba ex-divi.	128-12	127-8	
Crescent	233-12	225	
Indore	367-8	360	
Kohinoor	1250	1260	
New Great ex-divi. ..	377-8-70	365-61-4	
Pearl ex-divi.	557-8	570-50-478-	
Phoenix	537-8	530	
Bharucha	107-8	107-8	
Simplex	200-20-1-4	200-196-4	
Swan ex-divi.	1090	1096	
Swadesh	630	620	
Pabni	346-4	346-4	
Fazal	95-7-8-40	945-32-8-31-4	
Mathuradas	255	255	
Tata Mill	160	160	
Globe	50	60	
Mysore	112-8	122-8	
Madhavji	370	365-57-8-60	
Finlay ex-divi.	765	765	
Gokak	108-12	108-12	
Edward Sassoon	140	140	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Hydro-Tata	972-8-70	902-8-65-4	
Bombay Burma Old ..	320	317-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	101-4-101-14	101-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	80	80	
Bundi Cement	9-8	9-8	
Central E. Mining	31-8	31-8	
Indian Cement	45	45	
Tata Steel Ordy.	17-17-8	17	
Tata Steel Defd.	57-8	58-12	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th March, 1925.

Cotton	14269 Bales
Wheat	19769 Cwts
Linseed	19667 "
Rape, etc.	1920 "
Gingellyseed	714 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	4251 "
Castorseed	4226 "
Rice	1708 "
Myrabollams	1355 "
Cottonseed	6385 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	2122 "
Juwar	662 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	643 "
Bajri	2647 "
Coal	2059 Tons.

BARLEY.

London Mar. 27.

Karachi Barley 42/6 Apl. May Quoted.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 63/3 Mar./-Apl. sellers.

Rozario Sante Fe—64 lbs. 63/9 Mar./-Apl. value.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, March 29.

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	0
Swan per lb.	1	5	3
Finlay per lb.	1	5	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon 0er lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Lng Ctloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Texilce (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:— ..			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phœnix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece ..	6	4	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece ..	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	6	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	4	6
Textile	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	9

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 29.

The weather has been dry except for a few showers in Assam.

Sibsagar reports an inch and a half.

Temperature is high along the frontier.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, March 27.

United Provinces, North-Eastern Circle, 23rd March:—Harvesting of wheat and gram is nearly finished. Sowing of sugarcane is finished and at some places the crops show good sign of germination.—A. P.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6-35; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 31 (Tue.) Sunrise 6-34; Sunset 6-52
April 1 (Wed) Sunrise 6h.33m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 2 (Thu) Sunrise 6h.33m Sunset 6h.53m.
April 3 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.32m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 4 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.31m. Sunset 6h.54m.

PATHE CINEMA.

A BRIGHT PROGRAMME.

There is no doubt that the French know just the ingredients for a good farce and also how to mix them. French humour is a type of its own—sparkling, somewhat daring but always amusing. In "That Dirty Dog Morris" which is showing at Pathe Cinema this week there are many situations of a novel kind and all highly entertaining. The story works round the complications which arise from a business trip Morris makes to Paris. He has a chance and innocent encounter with a pretty young lady and gets himself into a position which is decidedly awkward for a married man. Trouble follows trouble, but the picture concludes happily with Morris forgiven and a wedding for two young people. It is a bright little comedy, produced in a most original way and cleverly acted. Nicolas Rimsky who is chief actor is extremely funny and is something new in comedians. His humour strikes a fresh note in film comedy and as such is all the more enjoyable.

Another picture on the programme is one showing exhibitions of swimming by Gertrude Ederle, Aileen Riggin, Helen Meany and Doris O'Hara, the famous olympic swimmers. Many of the pictures were taken under water and give a wonderful impression of the skilful evolutions of these ladies.

Pathe Gazette forms the other item in an all-round excellent programme.

The public are reminded that at Pathe Cinema on Friday April 3rd, Milton Kubes and Kid D'Silva will fight 15 rounds for the middle weight championship of India.

"EAKACHPYALA."

"Ekachpyala" ("Only One Peg") drew a very crowded house at the Ripon Theatre, yesterday—a striking proof of the fact that this opera written by the late Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari is still popular with the Bombay theatre goers. But, not a little credit is due to the Gandharva Natak Mandali who stage the play. The assertion of the simple yet never-changing truth that the only time for hope in life is *before* one falls a prey whether to wine or any other temptation; the vivid imagination of the author who clearly puts forth before the audience the every day occurrences in drunkards' houses and the miserable condition to which they bring their dependents and themselves; the musical treats given by Mr. Bal Gandharva—who plays the part of the heroine—and his confreres; all combine to keep up the freshness of the tragedy—and its popularity. The Company, it is satisfactory to note has acted up to our suggestion not to bore the visitors with excess of music and thus made it a very pleasant evening yesterday, having closed the play about 8 p.m.—rather an unusually early hour for a matinee performance of theirs. It is to be hoped the play will be repeated oftener than at present.

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Grey Saxony Suits.....	" "	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits ..	" "	90
Overcoats Warm	" "	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6.....	For "	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	" "	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	" "	18
Warm Dressing Gowns.....	From "	30

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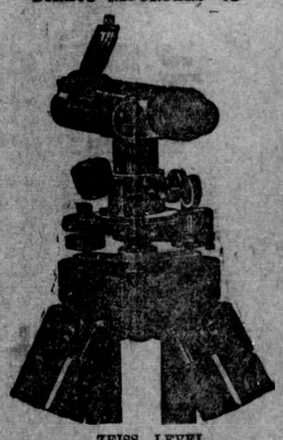

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar's public lecture on "The Assembly and its work", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

TUESDAY, March 31.

Public meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6 p.m., Messrs. V. J. Patel and Jamnadas M. Mehta will speak on the Work in the Assembly.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

POSTAL NOTICES.

The Jumma Masjid Post Office will be removed on the 1st April, 1925, from the present building to a new building belonging to the Bombay Cloth Market Company, Ltd., on the Mangaldas Road, near Jumma Masjid.

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Moldavia" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" arrived London on Friday, the 27th instant.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members will be held in the hall of the Institute on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave length 387 metres.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a select programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO SPECIAL AND COMMON JURORS.

Gentlemen of the Special as well as the Common Jury, who have been summoned for the Current Sessions, are requested to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday), the 30th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik on "Sanitation" to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kamati's Chawl at Currey Road. All are requested to attend.

PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the above Institute a meeting of the women workers of the Premier Mills will be held to-day (Monday) at 12 noon, when a primary education class for the women of the mills will be opened at the hands of Mr. H. Nathall, manager of the mills.

WORK IN ASSEMBLY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will speak on the work in the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY AND ITS WORK.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M. L. A., will deliver a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on "The Assembly and Its Work" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will preside.

RADIANT CLUB.

The Radiant Club Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade gave an ambulance display on the 21st instant at the Indian National Arts Exhibition. The display was interesting and instructive and was much appreciated. It consisted of various items dealing with quiet and efficient removal of patients and general First Aid work.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Co-operative Stores, Limited, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Currimbhoy Institute, when the annual balance sheet will be adopted, profits will be distributed, the leaflet No. J-2 will be adopted in place of "J", the bye-law regarding distribution of profits will be amended and a Managing Committee for the ensuing year will be elected. Mr. F. Stott, manager of the Pearl Mills, will preside.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, March 27.

The following Rugby match has played at Newcastle:—

Northumberland 6, Watsonians 24.—Reuter.

The "Ranpura" having succeeded in her trials has been handed over to her owners. The "Rawalpindi" has been launched at Greenock. Both are new Peninsular and Oriental steamers for use on the Bombay route and have over 16,000 tons displacement. The "Ranpura" has seven decks and is the first of the two sisterships.—Reuter's Special.

MUNICIPAL BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.

A MONOPOLY.

WANTED FAIR COMPETITION.

At its special meeting held on Monday last the Standing Committee considered the Sub-Committee's Report regarding the appointment of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons as Muncipal Brokers. As the majority of members wanted to discuss the matter in camera the Press representatives were asked to leave the meeting. The following is the first report of the Sub-Committee:—

Bombay, 10th March 1925.

The Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 10772, dated the 4th February 1925, to consider the Commissioner's letter No. A. E. A. 1239/35, dated the 20th January 1925, regarding the appointment of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons as Municipal Brokers, beg to submit the following report.

2. By Standing Committee Resolution No. 8345, dated the 19th November 1924, the Commissioner was requested to report (a) when and on what terms Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons were appointed *sole* Municipal Brokers and (b) whether it is not desirable in the interest of business to have quotations from more than one broker before placing Municipal business. Roporting on this the Commissioner in his letter under reference states that there is nothing on the Municipal records to show when Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons were appointed sole Municipal Brokers nor is there any agreement with them embodying specific terms of appointment. After pointing out the undesirability of employing more than one firm of brokers the Commissioner observes that Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons are one of the best reputed and oldest established firms of Brokers in the City and have consistently given the Executive valuable advice on questions of finance, and that the rates charged by them are always reasonable.

3. After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Sub-Committee, while acknowledging that Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons have served the Corporation faithfully, honestly and diligently and in the best interests of the Municipality, are not in favour of giving any particular firm a monopoly of Municipal business. They therefore recommend that the Commissioner should be requested to invite quotations from other Brokers to admit of fair competition and of getting the Municipal work done at favourable rates of commission, it being open to the Standing Committee to continue to place the Municipal business with Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons provided their terms are favourable.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
(Subject to minute of dissent).
M. NISSIM. (See minute).
H. A. LALJEE (See minute).
Seen.
L. R. TAIRSEE.

I do not agree with the majority report. It would be worthwhile noting that the majority in this case consisted of two members and the minority of one, that is myself, as Chairman. The Municipal financial business consists mostly of investing surplus moneys not required immediately or at an early date. The investments are principally in the form of deposits with the banks on the Municipal list and to a small extent in public securities recognised by Government. The question of having one or more brokers for purposes of getting best offers is far from being one-sided as it is absolutely essential to consider what the attitude of the other side, viz., the several banks would be if we were to employ more than one broker for our deposit business and other business generally.

The rate that a bank manager will offer must necessarily depend on (1) the conditions of the money market, (2) his own requirements and to some extent (3) the client as well as (4) the broker. The importance of the first two factors is obvious. As regards the third and fourth, though not so important as the first two, they will still appreciably influence the mind of the banker in quoting his rate.

If the Municipality were to employ more than one broker it would either cause the market to move against it or be a source of great annoyance to the bankers who are necessarily a set of very busy men. If the brokers were not to disclose the name of their client to the bankers the impression that would be created in their minds would be that there is plenty of money seeking investment, with the result that the rates offered would be proportionately lower according to the law of supply and demand. If the name of the client is disclosed, the bankers would certainly resent being pestered and asked to quote rates for the same money by different brokers and thus would quote an ordinary rate instead of a preferential rate with due consideration to the client and the broker. In these matters secrecy and mutual confidence are vitally important in the interests of the Municipality and this can only be achieved by having one firm of brokers and that too of well-established reputation. Still greater caution is necessary in purchasing and selling of public securities. The market is more or less in the hands of the bazar dealers not infrequently speculators, and secrecy is of the utmost importance as it would be ruinous to place the information regarding Municipal requirements into the hands of many lest they exploit our resources to serve their private ends. There is also no guarantee of the brokers combining against the Municipality. To think of getting "favourable rates of commission" in case brokers were put into competition, is a delusion. As regards this I would like to state that there are fixed minimum rates of brokerage in the market and no respectable broker worth the name can charge less than this. If he does so, the other brokers can immediately file a complaint against him and the offender would be struck off the Bank list. Where does the favourable rate of commission then come in? Therefore from whatever point of view we look at the question, in my humble opinion there is only one prudent and business-like course open to us and that is to employ only one firm of brokers reputed for their integrity and financial acumen, and in both these respects the claim of the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons stands supreme. They have served the Municipality for nearly 30 years and I would therefore strongly advise the Standing Committee not to make any change either in the methods of investing our surplus moneys or in the personnel of the firm who have proved their worth during their long, honourable and faithful connection with us.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

I would have liked the Sub-Committee's report drafted differently but was unable to interfere as two of my colleagues had already appended their signatures, hence this minute to express briefly my own views on the subject. There is no denying that Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons have done their best for the Municipality during the past so many years. There is no denying also that Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons are one of the best reputed firms of brokers and hold a unique position by virtue of their long established and intimate connections with all the Banks, the best mercantile houses and financial interests in Bombay. They are without doubt a particularly well informed firm of brokers and from my own experience I can vouch that they serve their clients well and with integrity. So far as the Municipality is concerned, with the democratisation that has come about in the constitution and principles of the Corporation from April 1923, it is felt that there should be no monopoly of Municipal business, any firm or individual of undoubted respectability should have a right of access to the Municipality and enjoy the privilege of having dealings with the Municipality. The system of close preserves is felt to be a pernicious one and it is from this perspective only that the recommendation has been made that the Commissioner should be open to obtain quotations from brokers of repute and be open to deal with them if necessary.

The financial operations of the Municipality consist mainly of (1) placing money on deposit, (2) buying and selling of securities, (3) flotation of loans, and (4) exchange being chiefly remittances to the United Kingdom. I must confess that the first two in particular require careful and tactful handling and in view of the fact that the Municipality's field of operations is a limited one, it will be clear to a business man that the Commissioner canot with advantage entrust a particular transaction of the nature of (1) and (2) to more than one broker at a time. As regards the floating of loans, the Commissioner can certainly entertain offers simultaneously from approved brokers.

As far as I remember, the question of getting Municipal work done at favourable rates of commission did not weigh at all with the Sub-Committee when the subject matter of this report was considered in all its bearings. The Sub-Committee were more concerned with efficient work and competition with a view to the latter reacting favourably in the interests of the Municipality, than with anything else. In my opinion, therefore, the last lines of paragraph 3 are not in order and the report should terminate with the sentence "the Commissioner should be requested to invite quotations from other brokers to admit of fair competition.

M. NISSIM.

I am sorry I could not attend the Sub-Committee Meetings as I was attending the Council Meeting. I am of opinion that we should make some arrangement with the Imperial Bank similar to the one the Port Trustees have made, because investing of the funds requires careful watching of the events in the money market and our Commissioner who does this work is in my opinion unable to do so in view of the heavy Municipal administration work he has to do. If however our present system is to prevail then for the present I am inclined to agree with the views of Mr. M. Nissim. I have had no personal experience of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons but from what I have heard and specially from what I have been told about them by an eminent Banker I think if they are employed the Municipality is not likely to suffer. If the Standing Committee are not in a hurry to decide this matter, I would ask that the Commissioner and one or two members of the Sub-Committee should see the Bankers with whom we invest our moneys and get their views as to which of the Brokers firms they would like to deal with. I would not at all like that all the Brokers without restriction should be allowed to treat our business, if that is done we should have a special Officer to attend to them and to make enquiries which is not at all possible as for the time. I hold that all the brokers should be allowed; there should be no monopoly but there should be restriction as long as the broker is prepared to give the required deposit.

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

MONOPOLY.

The following is the second report of the Sub-Committee regarding the appointment of Municipal auctioneers:—

The Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 10772, dated the 4th February 1925, beg to submit the following report with reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 11726, dated the 25th February 1925, under which they have been asked to report on the Commissioner's letter No. E. G. 43/C, dated the 14th February 1925, regarding the existing arrangement made with the Municipal Auctioneers for auctioning Municipal properties, etc.

2. By Standing Committee Resolution No. 7056, dated the 15th October 1924, the Commissioner was requested to report the existing arrangement made with the Municipal Auctioneers for auctioning Municipal property or right of any description and whether it is desirable to invite tenders for the work every three years. Reporting on this the Commissioner in his letter under reference observes that Messrs. Bennett and Company are the present auctioneers, that an agreement, a copy of which he forwards, was entered into with them on the 15th August 1906 and is terminable by 6 months' notice on either side, and points out that the essential thing in the selection of an auctioneer is not merely the rate of commission charged by him but the prices which the firm is likely to realise from honest and well conducted auction sales. The firm of Messrs. Bennett and Company have served the Municipality well and faithfully for a number of years. They are also the auctioneers for Government—the Development Department, Bombay Port Trust, City Improvement Trust, Official Receiver High Court, the Commissioner, High Court, and the Commissioner of Police, etc., and no special cause has arisen to terminate the existing agreement. The Commissioner further states that there would be no objection to the invitation of tenders every three years if the Standing Committee so desire, but it cannot be disputed that at the time of selection, the appointment of a reliable firm of good standing, would be necessary in the interests of the Municipality, especially as the re-sale of the large areas of surplus land in the Hornby Road and Ibrahim Schemes together with other minor schemes, is expected to commence very soon, and points out that the rates of commission specified in the Agreement are not applicable to unusually large auctions in respect of which special terms have to be settled and that the Commissioner's decision whether a particular auction falls within this proviso is conclusive. For the sale of surplus lands in the Church Gate Scheme Messrs. Bennett and Company agreed to accept 1/20 per cent. In view of these facts, the Commissioner states that he does not consider that any circumstances have arisen such as to justify tenders being invited as suggested and that he is on the contrary of opinion that in the interests of the Municipality it is advisable to continue the arrangements already subsisting between the Municipality and Messrs. Bennett and Company.

3. After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Sub-Committee beg to state that while they are satisfied as to the manner in which Messrs. Bennett and Company have served the Municipality, they are not in favour of allowing the Municipal work to be entrusted to one particular individual or a firm as a monopoly. They therefore recommend that the Commissioner be requested to invite tenders for the work every three years, there being no objection to Messrs. Bennett and Company being allowed to take up Municipal work again provided their terms are favourable.

4. The Sub-Committee have received a letter, dated the 28th February 1925, from Messrs. Byron and Company, offering their services as Municipal Auctioneers with reference to which the Sub-Committee recommend that Messrs. Byron and Company be informed that it will be open to them to tender for the work when advertised.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
(subject to minute of dissent.)
M. NISSIM.
L. R. TAIRSEE.
HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.
(see minute).

I have signed the report as a matter of course, being Chairman of the Sub-Committee meeting, but I entirely disagree with the conclusions arrived at. In this case the majority consists of two and the minority of one, there being only three members present including myself as Chairman. I do not think any circumstances have arisen which would warrant our changing the present system which has given us entire satisfaction in favour of a doubtful experiment, the success of which nobody can prophesy. Other public bodies have only one set of auctioneers and they do not change them every three years with a view "not to create a monopoy"—a very pious sentiment goodly to look at but rotten at the core. Between the auction day and the handing over of the moneys to the Municipal Coffers elapses some considerable time. Our records speak of a glaring case of embezzlement that took place some years ago. The firm was not of the first repute and hence the lapse. Our past ought to be an eye-opener for the future. Messrs. Bennett and Co., are one of the oldest firms of auctioneers in Bombay, having a reputation to lose. We know as a matter of fact that they are on the list of almost all public bodies in Bombay and therefore my humble opinion is that they be continued as our Municipal auctioneers on such terms and conditions as the Commissioner may from time to time determine. Invitation of tenders may perhaps bring us lower rates of commision but not that standard of efficient, honest and straightforward methods of business qualifications which have characterised Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s dealings with us during their long and honourable career as Municipal Auctioneers.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

I am sorry I could not attend the Sub-Committee meeting as I was attending Council meeting. I agree with the views of the majority but I would suggest that we should not have all and every one. We should have a list of approved auctioneers and tenders may be invited from them. For the present I would strongly suggest that we should invite such auctioneers to tender, who are on the approved list of Government and Railway Companies. I prefer those who are doing Railway Companies' work because the Railway Companies deal in articles which are also dealt in by the Municipal Workshop and the Municipal Stores. There is some financial risk involved in employing auctioneers and therefore I suggest such firms as are entrusted with this sort of work by the Railway Companies and Government, should be employed. As far as I am aware Government and Railway Companies have more than one firm of auctioneers.

I would for the present also suggest that tenders for not more than two years be invited because long period means an indirect monopoly, besides it would not be costly for one to attempt to be more friendly with the subordinates if he is certain of the employment for a long period.

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.

FATHER OF RYOTS.

LATE SIR G. K. PAREKH.

GUJARTIS' TRIBUTE.

A largely attended meeting was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, to give expression to the sense of sorrow at the loss of Sir Gokuldas K. Parikh. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Gujrat Mandal and was presided over by Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad. Some of the prominent men present were Sir Lallubhai Shah, Mr. V. J. Patel the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, K. M. Munshi, C. N. Pandye, Balubhai T. Desai, K. M. Jhaveri and Prof. B. V. Thakore.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad after thanking the audience for the honour conferred upon him, said that he was connected with Sir Gokuldas for a long time. Sir Gokuldas was not only on experienced and well-known lawyer but he was also a great social reformer and a public man. Those were his great characteristics. Sir Gokuldas was a great fighter in the cause of the people in the Bombay Councils. Both the speaker and Sir Gokuldas were once rivals for the Council election. Sir Gokuldas was defeated and the speaker was elected by two votes. But his defeat did not present Sir Gokuldas from sending a letter of congratulations to the speaker. Such was the generosity and high mindedness of the late Sir Gokuldas and that was where his greatness lay as a champion for the people's cause he was a fearless critic of the Government and the officers. He took a prominent part in every movement for the progress and advancement of the country, especially in the alleviation of the riots and rightly deserved the name of "Father of the Ryots."

PRACTISED WHAT HE PREACHED.

Sir Lallubhai Shah then moved a resolution tendering its heart felt condolence at the demise of Sir Gokuldas K. Parikh, a prominent social worker, an eminent lawyer and a public spirited man, whose death was not only a loss to the Bombay Presidency but to the whole of India. The resolution also put on record its appreciation of the public service rendered by the late Mr. Gokuldas and offered its sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

Sir Lallubhai, in moving the resolution, said that he knew the late Sir Gokuldas Parikh since 1895. He had already then established his reputation as a sound and eminent lawyer. Since 1897 Sir Gokuldas was intimately connected with the Bombay Council and as such rendered a signal service to the country. He spared no pains to advance the country's cause to the best of his abilities and whatever he undertook, he saw that it was brought to a successful termination. Sir Gokuldas was a keen worker in the social advancement of the country and as such he took a leading part in the education of women, in the social reform movement and in removing the grievances of the agriculturists. One great characteristic of his was that he practised what he preached.

STRICT SENSE OF HONESTY.

Sjt. V. J. Patel, in seconding the resolution said that he knew Sir Gokuldas for a long time and had always cherished reverance for him. The greatest qualities of Sir Gokuldas were his indomitable energy for work and his strict sense of honesty. Once he made a cause his own he spared no pains to bring it to a successful finish. The speaker had seen him working for 24 hours together regardless of personal convenience and comfort. Mr. Patel then instanced the case of Kaira where in 1917 Sir Gokuldas and he worked for the peasants of Kaira, now Sir Gokuldas tried his best to convince the Government of the justice of the peasant's cause and when as a last resort Mahatma Gandhi advocated No-Tax Campaign, though Sir Gokuldas did not see eye to eye with Gandhiji, Sir Gokuldas never denounced Gandhiji or his workers. Sir Gokuldas always sympathised with every cause that advanced the country's good. As a worker in the public cause, he had many times to criticize the Government and he did it without reservation and without fear. He was rightly named the "father of the ryots." His name was a household word in Kaira. He typified in his life the truth of plain living and high thinking. The greatest memorial they could raise to his memory was to follow in his footsteps and carry on the work left undone.

Messrs. N. T. Master, C. N. Pandya and Bai Tapibai further supported the resolution.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai moved another resolution authorizing the President to send a copy of the above resolution to the members of the bereaved family.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved a vote of thanks to the President, after which the proceedings terminated.

W. I. N. LIBERALS' TRIBUTE.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Friday last:—

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association desire to place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and to express their great sympathy and condolence on this lamentable occurrence to the members of the family of the deceased. In him, the Council of the Association have lost one of their ablest and oldest collegues and the country a citizen of great distinction who, by his intimate knowledge and experience of Indian public affairs and sound judgment had rendered valuable service for a period of over forty years. None more than he had so disinterestedly devoted himself with fearless courage and independence to promote the better welfare of the indigent peasantry of the Bombay Presidency and most specially of his native districts of Gujerat.

ORIENTAL LEARNING.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TO INSTITUTE FACULTY.

SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

The Senate resumed the debate on Principal Coverton's proposition regarding the formation of a faculty of Oriental Learning moved at the meeting of the Senate on February 28 last.

Principal S. C. Sahani, moved the following amendment:—

(a) *Omit* all the words after the first word "That" in the proposition and *substitute* therefore the following:—

(1) That the Faculty of Oriental Learning be instituted in the University.

(2) That the Intermediate Arts College Examination be the qualifying test for admission to the examinations in this Faculty.

(3) That the course for a Bachelor's degree in Oriental Learning should extend over two years and that for a Master's degree over four years.

(4) That the grouping of languages should be as under:—

(a) Arabic, Persian and a Vernacular.
(b) Sanskrit, one Prakrit and a Vernacular.
(c) Avesta and Pahlavi, Persian and a Vernacular.
(d) Hebrew, Arabic or Syriac and a Vernacular.
(e) Avesta, Sanskrit and a Vernacular.
(f) Sanskrit, one Prakrit and Hindi.
(g) Persian, Urdu and any other Vernacular.

(5) That the medium of instruction be a Vernacular or a Classical language.

(6) That the degrees pertaining to these examinations be designated as B.O.L. and M.O.L.

(7) That the standard at the B.O.L. and M.O.L. Examinations be as high as that at the B.A. Honours and M.A. Examinations respectively.

(8) That the Syndicate be requested to draft and submit to the Senate such amendments of the existing University regulations as may be necessary to give effect to the above propositions.

(b) That the debate on Principal Coverton's proposition regarding the formation of a Faculty of Oriental Learning moved at the meeting of the Senate held on the 28th February last be resumed after the report of the University Reforms Committee is issued.

Principal Sahani said the present system of education did not harmonise with and by no means furthered their social or national culture. The system might be very good in itself, but was extremely defective, and if it remained what it was, they would be running a very grave risk. Their own literature was not developed and unless they developed their dialects first, it was impossible to develop their literature. He thought that moral and spiritual considerations should not be kept out of their educations, and their present secular education did not allow of their national well-being to be developed.

Father Zimmerman said the study of Oriental languages was literary and not scientific. They must teach the student to think for himself. At present he answered his questions all right, and quoted from his beautiful memory, but if they asked him to give his views on two different opinions on the same subject, they would find him in great difficulty. They must try and raise the standard of the Bombay University.

Dr. J. J. Mody supported the amendment of Mr. Mirza Ali A. Khan. It was no argument to say that because a particular University had not done so, the Bombay University also should not do so. If there was any country in Asia which should take the lead in instituting degrees in Oriental Learning it was India, and of all cities in India, Bombay was the most suitable city for such a purpose. If they encouraged Oriental Learning, he was sure they would also encourage the Oriental languages, he said.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said Dr. Zimmerman was a recluse and was living more in his books than in the present day reality. A Sanskrit College was started in Poona by their first Governor, but when the students were offered to be taught a little English they readily consented and in course of time they gave up Sanskrit altogether and took up English with the result that the Brahmins monopolised all Government offices and he did not think they would now go back to Sanskrit. But what was wanted now was more study of Arabic and Persian, as they had done sufficient for Sanskrit learning. He supported Mr. Mirza.

Dr. Balkrishna gave an account of what was done in the Punjab for these Oriental degrees.

After some further discussion the first clause of Mr. Mirza's amendment that a Faculty of Oriental Learning be instituted was carried by a large majority. The other clauses were not put to the vote, except the last, that the Syndicate be requested to draft and submit such amendments of the University regulations as might be necessary to give effect to the proposal. This clause was agreed to.

The Senate agreed to increase the number of first year students to be admitted to the H. P. T. College Nasik from 100 to 125.

MATERNITY HOMES IN C. AND D. WARDS.

The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have reported that they are not in favour of subsidising private Maternity Homes, but they are of opinion that there is a great necessity for the establishment of a Municipal Maternity Home for C and D Wards. They therefore recommend that the Commissioner be requested to submit proposals for the same for the acceptance of the Corporation at an early date.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1925.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

The sudden death of Lord Rawlinson which is keenly regretted throughout India, occurs practically at the close of his career in India. As a capable general whom both talent and good fortune advanced, he may, with further length of years, have reached eminence in the British Staff. He was popular among soldiers and throughout his life he served the interests of the Army with professional devotion and personal efficiency. At the close of the War there was a general distribution of prize-offices among generals and admirals. Lord Jellicoe was sent as Governor-General of Australia; Lord Byng was sent to Canada; Lord Allenby was enthroned at Cairo; Viscount French was installed in Dublin Castle; Lord Plumer was anointed Governor of Malta. In the profusion of high awards, Lord Rawlinson was appointed Commander-in-Chief of India, and he probably welcomed his being denied the ornamentations of civil office. He loved the Army and his five years in India were marked by efforts to tune up the efficiency of an Army whose reputation had appreciably been marred by the Mesopotamian scandal and the strange outcome of the Afghan War. From the days of Wellington, England has had the benefit of a stream of soldiers trained in this country, and in the list of war-lords the contributions of the Standing Army in India are conspicuous. Lord Rawlinson stands as a good average in the list of our Commanders-in-Chief, but to describe his regrettable loss as a "staggering blow" to the Indian Army involves some exaggeration. The Associated Press remarks that "Lord Rawlinson's splendid military qualities, courtesy, hospitality and sporting instincts, his keenness on the polo ground, hunting field and jungle had endeared him to all classes." He was in other words quite a professional and social success, but in a just estimate we have to measure his services by two tests. He came at a time of squander-mania in the military department and he had an opportunity of making good the declarations of war-time goodwill by steps towards the nationalisation of the Army. In checking expenditure and in recruiting Indians in the higher ranks of the Army, he made some plausible and, on the whole, insincere experiments. Since 1913, the extravagance of the Army had nearly trebled itself, but in the efforts at retrenchment. Lord Rawlinon would not submit to impartial advice. The Inchcape Committee proposed an immediate reduction of military expenditure by Rs. 10½ crores; in other words they suggested that the budget of 1923-24 should be fixed at 57½ crores. Lord Rawlinson demurred to the suggestion, and he totally dissented from the dictum of the Inchcape Committee that the army bill shoud be reduced to 50 crores. The sum of Rs. 50 crores, they said, "was more than the taxpayer of India should be called upon to pay." Lord Rawlinson was, however, a typical brass-hat chief who, without a trace of statesmanship, insisted on pouring crores into Waziristan. In his last speech before the Assembly, Lord Rawlinson plumed himself on the claim that the estimates for 1925-26 contained only a provision of Rs. 56¼ crores, but the alleviation is a fallacy because certain items have been separated and the value of the rupee remains screwed up by 12½ per cent. in sterling value. In the curtailment of normal military expenditure Lord Rawlinson proved himself a drag and his infatuation for frontier excursions saddled the country with a burden of crores. In the replacement of British troops by Indian troops and the development of a second-line defence force, Lord Rawlinson was hopelessly wedded to shibboleths of racial discrimination and "efficiency," and the last speech he made before the Assembly was in marked contrast with his earlier pronouncements of sympathy. The first Assembly was flattered to hear the Commander-in-Chief described by himself as its servant, but as the sway of the War Office increased he bluntly told the M. L. A.'s that there was a limit to Indianisation and that the final decision would be dictated by the Imperial Government. An open adversary is better than a false patron, but Lord Rawlinson took rather too long to proclaim the mental reservations with which he sought economy, Indianisation and the creation of territorial and auxiliary forces.

Lord Rawlinson was a staunch exponent of the military caste and he who rebels against the caste is smashed by its myrmidons. Sir Beauchamp Duff was deemed slightly heterodox and he was broken by the machine and he died a ruined man. When the plea for Indianisation of commissioned ranks was urged, Lord Rawlinson attempted to please all parties with a scheme of segregation. It is a favourite and fateful device with the high priests of racialism. He took eight units and declared that he would by microscopic injections of the Indian element complete the course in twenty-five years. The separation of "coolie" brigades cast a sinister colour on the experiment. To Indians the manoeuvre betrayed the spirit of exclusiveness and suspicion. The idea of completing the Indianisation of eight units in a generation while the experiment rested in the hands of a brass-hat clique bitterly opposed to encroachment, seemed to be a mockery, and young Indian officers seeing through the ruse of elaborate degradation showed their reluctance to be drafted into the segregated units. A genuine attempt at Indianisation would have embraced the whole field and a scheme of regulated substitution could have been devised for a reasonable number of years. The spirit of experimental segregation was meant to defeat its professed object and it would be a wonder if the scheme succeeded. It would be easy for an intolerant caste to hamper and damn a tiny scheme detached from the entire system. Lord Rawlinson not only seemed content with his liberality but he took umbrage at the inappreciation of Indians who foresaw in it the spirit of distrust and failure. For the inauguration of the Dehra Dun College and the Kitchener College he deserves thanks, but the provision is meagre and disappointing. When the Esher Committee's recommendations were discussed in the Assembly, Lord Rawlinson actually endorsed the suggestion of an Indian Sandhurst but in a short period of three years he totally went against his better judgment and said in the last session of the Assembly that he would permit the appointment of a Committee to *consider* the desirability of an Indian Sandhurst. The defection completely exposed the plea of the Army Department that it desired the admission of Indians in large numbers.

The problem of Indianisation cannot be effectively tackled except by statesmen, and Lord Rawlinson was a departmental chief without a grain of statesmanship in his whole being. We deny that he did anything relevant or truly appropriate to solve the difficulty, though we pressume he will be hailed by interested parties as the originator of a tremendous experiment. That he did something towards the development of a territorial force we recognise, but the limitation he put on numbers and the meagre enthusiasm with which the just suspicion of Indians was met by the army authoritics does not reflect credit on them. When Lord Rawlinson was hotly criticised in the Assembly, he allowed the Auxiliary Force Committee to investigate the problem. The Report stereotyped race-division and we doubt if certain of the other recommendations tamely urged by the Committee will in the near future cease to be "under consideration." Lord Rawlinson was essentially a soldier who is at his best in the field of action. The recent manoeuvres at Delhi were said to be a great success and we have no authority to question the boast of departmental efficiency which the late Commander-in-Chief was wont to sound. "After forty years' experience in the Army," he declared in March, "I have no hesitation in saying that so far as that portion of the Army is concerned which is now in India, it has never been better commanded and better staffed but I must eliminate from this eulogy, of course, the personality of the Commander-in-Chief." The eulogy of the Commander-in-Chief was voiced on the principle of reciprocity. Neither in the problem of expenditure nor in the problem of adequate Indian training, did Lord Rawlinson make use of his opportunities. In fact, his reputation as a dashing soldier enabled him to assume enormous authority without question and he moved as a piston rod operated by the War Office. It suited his sense of patriotism and prejudice, and five golden years were spent in departmental efficiency and much idle minuting about retrenchment and Indianisation.

INDIA'S POPULATION PROBLEM

Indian Census Reports contain plenty of material for the student of economics and it is only in recent years that attention has seriously been drawn to this field of economic research. Census reports are, however, written by administrators for certain well-defined purposes, and in order that they may be made to yield results both interesting and useful to the general reader a great deal of discrimination in selecting and arranging the material has to be exercised. So far as we are aware, the figures for the census of 1921 have not yet been subjected to that close scrutiny and analysis which the 1911 census figures received in Mr. Wattal's "Population Problem in India." It is, therefore, with special interest that the student of the Indian population problem will approach Pro. Brij Narain's book on the subject (The Population of India, By Professor Brij Narain of Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore. Ramkrishna and Sons, Lahore.—Rs. 4), which not only deals with the figures of all the previous censuses in India upto 1921 but also gives the latest figures for several European countries which would otherwise not be readily available, for purposes of reference, in this country. The main features of the population problem in India are by now well-known. The 1921 figures do not in any way disturb the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Wattal from his study of the previous censuses. A high death-rate, terrible infant mortality, extremely low average expectation of life, small natural increase in spite of a high birth-rate, increasing pressure of population on the means of subsistence, a low standard of living, a miserable average national income: these constitute the Indian population problem in a nutshell.

As pointed out by Prof. Brij Narain, "the age pyramid in the case of India has, on account of the high birth-rate, a broader base than that of any other country; it has also the narrowest point among the age pyramids of all the countries of the world." His analysis and comparison of similar figures for European countries leads him to the following conclusion:—

> "In this respect again conditions in India are in marked contrast to those of Europe. The increase in the duration of life in the leading countries of Europe is a sign of progress and prosperity, of improvement in public health, and of a steady rise in the level of economic well-being. The decrease in the duration of life in India, which is proved by the available figures, indicates lower vitality and a lower level of economic well-being."

The above statements bear out the contention of those who argue that India is growing poorer and poorer every day. The terrible ravages of epidemics, such as malaria, plague, and particularly the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 bring home the fact that the powers of resistance of the people are steadily diminishing. The figures also show that there has been no "marked improvement in public health during the last twenty years."

Apart from the poverty of the people as the main cause of deterioration, the population problem in India has its roots deep down in the social system of the country. The chief social factor is the prevalence of early marriage in the large majority of the population. Reform in this matter must necessarily take time. And only a national Government can, if at all, achieve remarkable results in a short period of time, by means of legislation such as has been attempted in Mysore and Baroda. We, however, note with satisfaction the author's remarks that "the age of marriage is rising in India, though progress is slow." Towards the close of the book Professor Brij Narain has dealt with the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. Owing to lack of the necessary statistics, these pages cannot be said to be of much value. The problem still remains to be investigated and the Economic Commission, if it is properly constituted, may be expected to tackle it seriously. It is much to be regretted that the author has not exercised greater care in presenting his facts to the reader. As it is, the book reads more like a compendium of census reports than a compilation intended to deal with matters of general interest. The figures given are far too many and the details of previous censuses seem to have been thrown in without realising that the sense of weariness they would produce may prevent the general reader from seeing the wood from the trees.

Notes of the Day.

Oriental Learning in Bombay.

The Senate of the Bombay University deserves to be congratulated on giving its approval to the proposal initiated by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan for the institution of a Faculty of Oriental Learning. That this decision was arrived at in spite of opposition is a proof that those in control of the University of Bombay are alive to a crying national need. True culture belongs neither to the East nor to the West. True culture consists in a synthesis of all that is best in the cultures of both East and West. Our existing governmental universities, by virtually neglecting Oriental learning, have prevented Indian students from taking full advantage of their rich inheritance. As Dr. Modi pointed out, if there in any country in Asia which should take the lead in instituting degrees in Oriental learning it is India and Bombay is the most suitable city for the purpose. India offers the most favourable meeting-ground for all cultures and Mr. Mirza has rendered a distinct service to learning by taking the initiative towards bringing about a synthesis of the cultures of the East and the West.

Passed Over.

Another distinguished Indian official has been passed over because of the crime of colour. The "Central Provinces Gazette" announces that the Government of India have lent the services of Col. H. G. Stiles, I.M.S., to the Central Provinces. Colonel Stiles will fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel J. A. Black, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The senior Civil Surgeon of the Provinces is Lt.-Col. P. K. Chitale, I.M.S. who hadn't the decency to be born white. Lt.-Col. Chitale is described as a competent officer but by his efficiency he was outgrowing the size meant for Indians. He rendered good service during the war. The Government generously appreciate it—in words. The Government of Sir Montagu Butler seem to be making a superfluous bid for unpopularity by the commission of manifest injustice.

Municipal Contracts.

We publish elsewhere the reports submitted by a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding the appointment of municipal brokers and municipal auctioneers. The majority reports, as will be seen, express satisfaction with the work done by the present municipal brokers and auctioneers but they are rightly opposed to the perpetuation of a monopoly in this respect. They, therefore, recommend that the Commissioner should be asked to invite quotations and tenders in order to secure fair competition—a recommendation which must command general acceptance. The reports were considered by the Standing Committee at its meeting last week, but, as the Press representatives were asked to withdraw, we do not know what fate befell them. We cannot discover any reason justifying the consideration of the reports in camera. On the contrary secrecy in such matters is likely to rouse suspicion in the mind of the public. It is fair neither to the public nor to the firms concerned that the Standing Committee should adopt a procedure which is calculated to rouse such suspicion. At all events the tendency which the Standing Committee has latterly shown for conducting its business in *purdah* deserves condemnation. The Standing Committee is entrusted with the conduct of public business. It is not, therefore, enough that the business should be well conducted but the public must also be satisfied that it is well done.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY E. F. MADON.)

X*

In the last article we have noted the changes in the figures of the Currency Department from 31st January 1920 to 30th September 1920 when with the putting of the 2sh. ratio on the Statute Book the first stage of the new policy was accomplished. The authorities could then have safely stood aside and confidently waited and watched the slow but sure effects of this currency weir that they had put up. They knew that between 1894 and 1900 the same thing—viz. the closing of the Mint and preventing fresh supplies of currency from going into the money market—had sufficed to dry up the supplies previously existing and pushed Exchange up by some 3½d. in less than 5 years. Therefore, as I say above, they could safely have waited and watched events. But this was evidently too slow a process for them, and it was decided to force the pace by pumping out the supplies already in existence by what I have called Jevon's 3 methods. Let us now continue our examination of the figures of the Currency Department from 30th September 1920, and see what story they have to tell us of Government policy. In the following table I have repeated the position of 30th September 1920, which was the last item in the previous table as my new starting point. In that table I had lumped all metal, whether gold or silver, together as one item, and showed it to be 94.21 crores on 30th September 1920. This consisted of 58.06 crores silver and 36.15 crores gold. In the present table I am obliged to show the gold and the silver separately, as manipulations of the gold part of it will have to be carefully traced.

(RESERVES.)

Date	Securities in India.	Securities in Eng.	Total Silver.	Gold.	Note Issue.
1920					
30th Sept.	58.06	36.15	47.14	16.27	157.62

N. B.—In above the gold and securities in England had been valued at 15 to the £ and so must have been respectively £24.10 and £10.85 millions worth respectively. For the next statement they had to be revalued at 10 to the £, and should consequently figure as 24.10 crores and 10.85 crores. Therefore revalued we have

1920					
30th Sept.	58.06	24.10	47.14	10.85	157.62
			17.47		

N. B.—The further 17.47 of Indian Securities, separately shown above has had to be created to fill up the gap in the reserves as before

7th Oct.	58.17	23.89	67.13	8.35	157.54

N. B.—Again Reverse Bills through Sec. of State Jevons No. 1.

15th Oct	58.35	23.76	68.07	8.35	158.53

(no manipulation till we come to)

1921					
7th Aug.	74.65	24.35	66.90	8.35	174.25

N. B.—The reduction of about 1 crore in Indian securities was, no doubt, utilization of the interest earned on securities for deflation i.e. it was Jevons No. 3.

10th Sept.	78.76	24.34	66.92	8.35	178.37

Second Stage Completed

This completes the second stage of the manipulations. During these 12 months i.e. from 30th September 1920 to 30th September 1921 further artificial deflation was stopped except for reduction of Sterling in the first week and application of the interest. This was because, as we all know, a very severe trade crisis had started about the end of 1920 and dealers found it impossible to move and pay for goods that they had been tempted to import at absurdly high rates by the promise of a 2sh. Exchange. Import houses and banks consequently found themselves involved in great difficulties, and the experts behind the scenes were probably afraid to push matters further just then, as it would bring about greater monetary stringency. Or, perhaps, it was the executive officers here that refused to follow these men behind the scenes, and to accentuate a crisis already severe enough. I am inclined to suspect the latter as the real reason why further deflation was postponed, because do we not find Prof. Jevons telling us that Sir Malcolm Hailey appeared to be seized with undue alarm at the possible results of deflation? Evidently this worthy Professor was echoing the chagrin of the coterie behind the scenes that was egging on the authorities here to these most disastrous measures. Evidently Sir Malcolm Hailey had refused to follow them any further for the time being. Undue alarm indeed! God only knows what would have happened—what widespread commercial insolvencies we might have seen—if this coterie had had its way. Indian trade and industry have reason to be thankful to Sir Malcolm Hailey for the firm stand he then took up.

By September 1921 the worst of the trade crisis had been got over, people had become familiar with losses and very few understood that it was these currency manipulations that had made the position as bad as it was. A new harvest was in sight, and people's thoughts were preoccupied with plans for recouping the past losses by fresh trade. It was, therefore, apparently considered a convenient moment to start manipulations afresh. I shall call it the 3rd stage, and will now give the weekly figures with Notes where necessary

Date.	Silver.	Gold.	Securi ties in India.	Securi ties in England.	Total Note Issue.
1921.					
30th Sept.	78.76	24.34	66.92	8.35	178.37
31st Oct.	79.97	24.34	67.05	8.35	179.71
7th Nov.	79.24	24.34	67.05	7.85	178.48
15th Nov.	79.02	24.34	67.05	6.35	176.76

N.B.—Here we have once more a deflation of 2 crores through English

(Continued on page 11)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th and 26th inst.

SGR. MUSSOLINI

"NOT FEIGNING ILLNESS"

"FALSE REPORTS" CONTRADICTED.

ROME, March 27.

In the Chamber to-day Sgr. Mussolini replying to a debate on the foreign estimates deplored that the Yeloow Press in all countries was continually fabricating reports detrimental to Italy. He said it was even more regrettable that renegade Italians were responsible for the wicked circulation of stories concerning the seriousness of his illness and they were now spreading a report that the whole of his illness was feigned.

PROTOCOL'S THIRD CLASS BURIAL.

Sgr. Mussolini declared that the Protocol had received a third class burial at Geneva. The Premier's speech was applauded after which the Chamber passed the estimates by 257 votes to 71.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

STARTS ON AFRICAN AND AMERICAN TOUR.

LEAFIELD, March 27.

The Prince of Wales is taking his farewells before embarking to-morrow on the battle cruiser "Repulse" for his tour in South Africa and South America. Accompanied by Prince Henry His Royal Highness will leave shortly before noon to-morrow and by half past one he will be on board the "Repulse" in Portsmouth harbour. He will there take leave of his brother and immediately afterwards the "Repulse" will sale. The journey of the Prince of Wales will occupy six months. The ship will voyage 30,000 miles and the Prince's travel on land will add 5,000 miles to the total. From the time the "Repulse" reaches Bathurst in Gambia on April 4th until he leaves South Africa the Prince will have a full programme. He will leave Bathurst on the day of his arrival and go to Freetown where he will stay overnight. Four days will be devoted to public ceremonies in the Gold Coast territory and on April 14th the Prince will reach Lagos in Nigeria. The "Repulse" will reach Cape Town on April 30th and will wait until July 22nd while the Prince makes a tour of all the provinces of the Union of South Africa. In addition to numerous official receptions, ball's and dinners he will make a tour of the battlefields round Ladysmith and will see Rhodes' grave and the Victoria Falls. Time has been allotted for sport and he will play polo and have some big game shooting.

"The Repulse" which is a vessel of 32,760 tons displacement is the sister ship of the "Renown" in which the Prince went to Canada and the Far East. She was in action with German light cruisers during the war when serving with the first battle squadron. In 1923-24 she was one of the ships which composed the special service squadron for a world cruise. Admiral's apartments have been specially arranged for the use of the Prince and the forebridge fifty feet above sea level will be exclusively reserved for him and his staff. A special aerial has been fitted to enable the prince to be in touch with the world's news by means of his wireless set.—B. O. W.

SEND-OFF TO PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, March 28.

Despite bitter east wind and cold and a grey morning, crowds thronged the approaches to Victoria Station to bid farewell to the Prince of Wales on the occasion his departure on 20,000 miles' tour. Conspicuous on the platform were Earl Beatty in Admiral's uniform, Major Ormsby-Gore and other representatives of the Colonial Office, the South African High Commissioner Mr. Smit, and Ministers of Argentine and Uruguay. Mr. Baldwin arrived at the station a few minutes before the departure of the train. He was photographed with the Prince of Wales and Prince Henry after which the train steamed out for Portsmouth, Prince of Wales standing in the door of his compartment with his hand at salute acknowledging the hearty send-off.—Reuter.

CROWDS CHEER PRINCE.

LEAFIELD, March 28.

Large crowds at York House and Victoria station cheered the Prince of Wales when he left this morning to begin his six months tour of 25,000 miles in Africa and South America. Numerous officials were present at the station to wish him god speed.—(B. O. W.)

DECISION AGAINST SINCLAIRS

WILL THEY APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT?

MOSCOW, March 27.

The Bosta Agency states that the Sinclairs' counsel has decided not to appeal the Supreme Court against the decision of the Moscow District Court. But the counsel expects to receive the Company's final decision in this respect after it received the report of its representative who left Moscow to-day for New York.—Reuter.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

LEAFIELD, March 28.

Salaries approximate to or slightly higher than those now being paid to teachers are provided for in the award made by Viscount Burnham as the arbitrator between the local education authorities and teachers. According to the arbitrator finds the salaries will be stabilised for at least six years.—(B. O. W.)

INDIA'S C.-IN-C.

LORD RAWLINSON DEAD.

WIDESPREAD REGRET

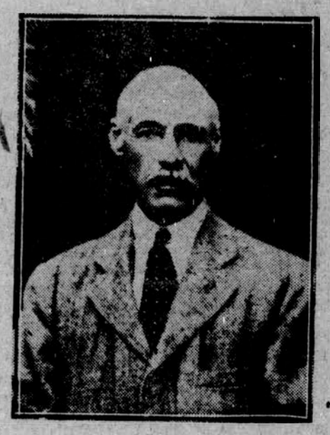
DELHI, March 28.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson died at 12-45 a.m.—(A. P.)

LIFE SKETCH

Lord Rawlinson was born on 20th February 1864, being the son of Major-General Sir H. Rawlinson, Bart. He joined the Army in 1884 and a year later became A.D.C. to Sir F. Roberts in India on whose staff he served intermittently for some years. He took part in the Burma operations in 1886-7, and he was on the staff on the Nile in 1897-8, for which he was promoted Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1891. He went out to South Africa on the staff in 1899, served through the defence of Ladysmith; and afterwards joined Lord Roberts and accompanied him to Pretoria and into the Eastern Transvaal. Throughout the later stages of the war he commanded a column and he was rewarded with a brevet-colonelcy and the C. B. for his services. Then, after some months at the War Office, he became Commandant of the Staff College, passing on from there in 1906 to the charge of a brigade. He was promoted Major-General in 1909 and commanded the 3rd Division from 1910 to May 1914.

He was at first employed at the War Office on the outbreak of the World War, but was in October 1914 selected to command the IV Army Corps that was being organised. He was in charge of the forces sent to assist Antwerp and took part in the first battle of Ypres and in the Neuve Chapelle and the Loos offensives, being given the K.C.B. in 1915. He commanded the I Army temporarily at the end of that year, was promoted Lieutenant-General, and on the formation of a IV Army was placed at its head. He commanded this during the battle of the Somme, achieving important successes, and was promoted General in recognition of his services. At the end of 1917 he was transferred temporarily to the command of the II Army during General Plumer's absence in Italy, and in February and March 1918 he acted for some weeks as British representative on the Supreme War Council. But he was recalled from this to the field in April to resume command of the IV army before Amiens at a critical juncture. On August 8, his troops in conjunction with the French attacked the enemy in this region and they gained a signal victory, which heralded the general advance of the Allies. His army played a prominent part a few weeks later in the storming of the Hindenburg line and in the subsequent victorious advance eastwards. On the final distribution of honours for the War he was raised to the



THE LATE LORD RAWLINSON.

peerage as Baron Rawlinson of Trent, received a grant of £30,000, and was given the G. C. B. In the latter part of 1919 he was sent to North Russia to conduct the withdrawal of the Allied troops from Archangel and Murmuransk and on his return he commanded at Aldershot for a year.

C.-IN-C. OF INDIA.

At the end of 1920 he came out to India as Commander-in-Chief, and ever since then he has been holding the post, except for a period of four months last year when he went to England on leave. His Excellency was due to retire and leave India for good shortly and the appointment of General Birdwood as his successor in the post of Commander-in-Chief was announced only a few days ago. During the last five years of his charge of the Indian Army, Lord Rawlinson, no doubt, maintained the high traditions of efficiency and discipline for which it has always been noted. But barring the half-hearted beginning of a scheme of so-called Indianisation of the Army, his regime, from the national point of view, has not been distinguished by any reforms worth the name which would make the army truly national in material. The so-called Indianisation scheme has failed to evoke any enthusiasm among Indians in as much as at the contemplated rate of progress it will take two to three centuries for the Army to be completely "Indianised." Not only did Lord Rawlinson fail to promise any hastening of the programme, but he persistently opposed in the Central Legislature all attempts substantially to curtail the intolerable military burdens of India and to free the Indian army from the shackles of the British War Office. His farewell speech in the Legislative Assembly last month, in which he poohpoohed the ability of Indians to stand on their own

(Continued on page 10.)

LORD READING'S MISSION.

THE COMING CONFERENCE IN WHITE HALL

DIE-HARD DEMAND FOR "A STEP BACK."

THE "MORNING POST" AND "FURTHER SURRENDERS."

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

The announcement of Lord Reading's coming visit to London has caused a good deal of comment in the press, which has been characterised by the usual ignorance of events in India, which most of the organs of public opinion here display when some unusual announcement compels their momentary attention to Indian affairs. The "revolutionary movement" in Bengal is suddenly discovered as a new and disturbing development, which has necessitated this flying visit of the Viceroy to Whitehall, in order that he may persuade the Cabinet to vest him with the drastic powers essential to quell the threatened rising and save the Empire in India. As though Lord Reading were in need of any powers more drastic than those he already possesses, or there were any likelihood that this Cabinet would be reluctant to give him all the powers he wants at any time by cable. But that is the idea of commentators in the popular press whose attention is suddenly and forcibly switched on to events and affairs of which they are normally quite ignorant.

It must be said, however, for one or two journals, whose views count under the present regime, that they do keep up now-a-days fairly good stream of Indian news which, if tinged with—or perhaps I should say steeped in—the prejudice and bias, which forbids them to see anything good or reasonable in anything that comes out of the Nationalist camps, at least indicates a realisation of the importance of the subjects with which they deal. And even they have the sense at times to see that bureaucratic presumption needs to be checked and criticised. Thus the Calcutta correspondents of both the "Times" and the "Morning Post" agree as to the grave mistake of ignoring the Indian claim to the Acting Governorship of Bengal and the weakness of the new ministerial appointments in Bengal. It is interesting as well as amusing to see a paper like the "Englishman", which not so many years ago was horrified at the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council, now exclaiming against the failure to recognise the claim of on Indian to be appointed to the acting Governorship of the province. It shows that the education of the Anglo-Indian community, at least, has made some progress since the days of Lord Minto.

LORD READING'S MISSION

These two papers both show also, that they understand why Lord Reading is coming to London to confer with the Secretary of State, as to the action, if any, to be taken on the Muddiman Committee's Report. Lord Birkenhead's present view as to this is already known and has been publicly expressed. He holds that things should remain as they are until the statutory period under the 1919 Act expires in 1929. If the Swarajists continue to obstruct the working of the Reforms the Government of the country can be carried on until then with the powers reserved to the Viceroy and the provincial Governors, and their conduct will be made the basis for a new act which will put things back to the pre-Reform standard. Lord Birkenhead hopes still to be in power in 1929 and would, no doubt, regard such a drastic gesture of reaction as a fitting crown to his five years of office.

Lord Reading, of course, has different views. He would like to adopt the recommendations of the Majority Report. In this I imagine he is likely to prevail, as even the present Government, with its huge majority would hardly care to over ride the view of the Viceroy and his Cabinet. Possibly, the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee would not have gone the little way it has, in recommending an improvement on the 1919 Act, had it been appointed and deliberated with a Conservative Government in office. But having sat while a Labour Ministry was in Whitehall, Sir Alexander Muddiman and his colleagues had to set their course with view to persuading the MacDonald Ministry that they were sincerely anxious for progress and the removal of the more glaring anomalies of the Montagu Reforms.

INDIA'S COURSE

The recommendations of Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues will, of course, receive no consideration at all. They will be backed up by the Labour Party and some of the more advanced Liberals, but they have no chance whatever of adoption, while the present Government is in office. The struggle will have to go on until there is a change of Ministry in Whitehall, and it rests with the Congress and the Swarajists to succeed by the time that occurs in having produced such a development as to enable Indian Nationalism to impose its will upon the Parliament of Great Britain. There is no doubt plenty of useful work to be done here in the education of British opinion for the acceptance of the inevitable result, whether it is to be achieved in five or ten years, but the venue of the struggle must continue to be in India itself. We can safely ignore the admonitory forefingers of the Tory organs and speakers in England, who continue to tell us that the Swarajiists are merely making it clear that India is not yet fitted to enjoy even the moderate powers conferred by the Montagu scheme, in the certainty that the only thing that will impress and assure the British people that India is fitted to enjoy her independence is the continuance by the accredited representatives of the Indian people of the demonstration that they will not co-operate in any form of domination The British public understand people who are prepared to fight for what they want and to go on fighting whatever the odds, and sooner or later they give in, as they always have done, to a persistent effort. Within the next twenty years Great Britain has got to lose India or offer her a partnership on equal terms. I have little doubt in my own mind that but a very few years will pass before the decision is made in the latter sense. But before it can be forced on the British Government, there will have to be one united Indian party and a clean sweep made in the Councils of all who are not prepared to stand uncompromisingly by the Congress and Swarajist position.

MORNING POST ON "FURTHER SURRENDERS"

In the meanwhile it is not without interest to observe the attitude of those who at the moment constitute the chief enemy in this country, the more extreme Conservatives who having got their own Government into office by clever trickery, have persuaded themselves that the world and the future belong to them. The "Times" has not yet pronounced on the Muddiman Report, which has not yet been published here in full, though an extensive summary from Reuter appeared in yesterday's papers. The "Morning Post" this morning gives forth its views in a characteristic article, in which it mornfully complains of the Muddiman recommendations as "further surrenders" to factitious agitation. The constitution of the Committee alone suggests to its mind that Lord Reading was "tarying" with the idea of further surenders when it was appointed. It complains bitterly of the absence from the Committee of the representatives of the British Executive Service, the Civilians charged with the actual work of administration. Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith are dismissed with contempt as mere representatives of the Judicial Service. "Sir Alexander Muddiman slid naturally into the "Judicial Branch"—Could anything be more contemptible?—and became Registrar of the High Court at Fort William as far as back a 1905; when good humour was required to stomach the insolence of elected representatives he naturally became Home Secretary". As for Sir Henry Moncref-Smith, he too, "has spent most of his career in the Judiciary and Secretariat, and, therefore, in the view of the "Morning Post",—which thus sets up a new and more select priesthood within the hitherto recognised heirchy—neither is fitted to deal with questions of administration. But desire to "temporise with the situation" and "throw a few more innocents to the wolves to purchase a brief spell of peace". Their recommendations are chiefly directed to weakening the authority of the Secretary of State over the Government of India and in weakening the authority of the British Executive in its chronic struggle with the elected element. As for the proposal to hand the Forestry Department over to Indian control, this is described as meaning that the Department is "to fall into the same sink of corruption and inefficiency as the other transferred departments" and that "no self-respecting European will join the Forestry Service.' Let us hope not.

"A STEP BACK"

The "Morning Post" is, however, as might be expected able to agree with the Minority Report on one point. It agrees that the Montagu scheme is a failure and concurs in the demand for the immediate destruction of that two-headed babe of Mr. Lionel Curtis, Dyarchy. But it concludes with the sinister suggestion, that, "if there is to be peddling with the Montagu scheme, there is another course open to the Indian Government, namely, to take a step back and resume some of the powers they have so calamitously transferred to hostile and incompetent hands."

Well, if the "Morning Post" and its friends in the House of Commons could persuade Lord Birkenhead and the Cabinet to force that course on Lord Reading, or carry it through without his acquiescence, it would not, perhaps, be altogether a bad thing. The results would certainly not be as satisfactory as they would expect, from their point of view, though, from the point of view of those who are anxious for the day of India's emancipation from the domination of either Readingism or "Morning Post" Die-hard-ism, nothing could be better calculated to hasten the achievement of that unity of Indian Nationalism, which is the one and only essential requisite at the present moment for the realisation of Swaraj. But I fear that even Lord Birkenhead would hesitate at such drastic reaction at the moment. He would have to overcome the united opposition of the Central and Provincial Governments of India, who, at least, know that there can be no turning back even if they do not go forward, if their already difficult task in India, is to be at all possible of achievement—a view which I think is shared to by the bulk of British opinion in India itself.

NATIONAL WEEK.

HALF FAST AND CONGRESS WORK.

NO MORE HARTAL.

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

Mr. Gandhi has arrived here, after finishing his tour in the South. He is to go on the 1st of April on a ten days tour to Kathiawad.

Writing in to-day's "Navjeevan", Mr. Gandhi calls upon those who consider service of the country to be part of their religion and who desire to obtain Swaraj by peaceful and pure means to observe half fast on the 6th and 13th April and to prosecute the present Congress programme during that week. Mr. Gandhi says the days of "hartal" are gone. "Hartals" have no value now, nor is there the popular feeling to observe them. As long as the feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans are embittered, it does not behove them to observe "hartals."—A. P.

GANDHIJI AND BARODA.

MUNICIPALITY TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

BARODA, March 29.

A few days ago the Baroda Corporation unanimously resolved to present an address to Mr. Gandhi and appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. Mr Bal Yogi, a voter and a tax payer entered a protest against the decision of the Corporation, and served a notice on the Corporation asking it, if at all, to present the address to Mr. Gandhi not in the name of Baroda citizens. The matter was brought before the meeting of the Corporation and the previous decision was emphatically reaffirmed. The committee thereupon sat yesterday and proceeded with the work entrusted to it, when it was resolved officially and formally to send an invitation to Mr. Gandhi to accept the address of the Municipality and to fix a suitable day for the purpose.—A.P.

"QUITE TIMELY."

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S APPEAL TO BRITISH YOUTHS.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Discussing the report that Lord Birkenhead contemplates issuing an official appeal to the educated youth to come forward in larger numbers for the Indian Civil Service, the "Sunday Times" says it can think of few things more timely. One of the least encouraging results of the present experiment in the Government of India has been the falling off in candidates for the Indian Civil Service. If the Anglo-Indian situation is less certain than might be desired, that is not lesser but greater reason why the best brains of administrative ability that we can produce should be ready now, and in future, to cope with any situation that may arise.—Reuter's Special.

DISARMAMENT IN JAPAN.

REDUCTION IN MILITARY FORCES.

TOKIO, March 27.

The War Office formally announces a reduction in the military forces which will take effect from 1st May including 4 division and 8 brigade at the headquarters, 16 infantry, 4 cavalry and 4 artillery regiments, 4 sapper and 4 commissariat battalions.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SUFFRAGE BILL.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN DIET AND UPPER HOUSE.

TOKIO, March 28.

A Joint Conference of the Diet and the Upper House has agreed to a compromise amendments to the Universal Suffrage Bill:—

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ORDINANCE

CALCUTTA, March 28.

The Magistrate of Pabna to-day discharged Dwijendra Nath Das, a student of the Edward College, Calcutta, who was prosecuted under the Explosive Substances Act. After his release he was re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.—A.P.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

SWARAJYA PARTY'S ABHORRENCE.

MR. DAS EXPLAINS AGAIN.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Mr. C. R. Das has issued the following for publication:

During my recent conversations with European friends, I have been strongly impressed with a feeling that, somehow or other, an apprehension has gained considerable ground in the minds of Europeans in India and Great Britain that the Swaraj party has encouraged and is encouraging political assassination and intimidation. It is, indeed surprising to me that there should be such a complete misconception of the aims and actions of the Swaraj party. It is all the more surprising that this should be so, inspite of the incessant teachings and preaching against any kind of violence of Mahatma Gandhi for the last six years in which myself and other leaders of the Swaraj party wholeheartedly joined. It is also unintelligible to me that, inspite of my speeches, and the speeches of other leaders of the Swaraj party, and our definite and unequivocal condemnation of violence, both publicly and in private, this apprehension should continue to work in the minds of Europeans, either in India or in England. But it is no use shutting our eyes to the existence of this apprehension, however wrong that apprehension may be. I desire completely to dissipate that apprehension. I have made it clear and do it once again that I am opposed on principle to political assassination and violence in any shape or form. It is absolutely abhorrent to me and to my party. I consider it an obstacle to our political progress. It is also opposed to our religious teachings. As a question of practical politics, I feel certain that, if violence is to take root in the political life of our country, it will be the end of our dream of Swaraj for all time to come. I am, therefore, eager that this evil should not grow any further, and that this weapon should cease altogether as a political weapon in India.

I have also made it clear, and I again make it clear, that I am equally opposed to and equally abhor any form of repression by the Government Repression will never stop political assassination. It will only encourage and give life to it. Repression, as has been proved in history, will always defeat its own object, and fulfill the object which it is intended to destroy. We are determined to secure Swaraj and political equality of India on terms of equality and honourable partnership in the Empire. The fight for it may be long. The struggle for it may be arduous but we are determined to fight it clean to the last. To the young sons of Bengal I say, "Fight your battle for Swaraj but fight it clean. Let there be no stain on the escutcheon of our cause. Fight hard and incessantly. Press onward and disarm all obstruction and win Swaraj". To the European I say: "Do not misunderstand us. Lay aside your unjust suspicion. Do not support the Government in its repression, and thus help unconsciously, though necessarily, to instal the method of violence as a permanent method in our political life".

Signed, C. R. DAS.

GERMAN REPUBLIC.

ELECTION FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

BERLIN, March 28.

Though millions of German men and women, for the first time in their lives, will to-morrow put a cross in the ballot paper for the President of the Republic nobody expects any candidate will obtain the absolute majority requisite for election. But the voting will give a clear idea as to whether a candidate elected in the second ballot on 26th April will be a Republican or a Monarchist. If a pro-Monarchist candidate like Vice-Chancellor Jarres is elected on 26th April this will not mean an immediate restoration of Monarchy, but merely a popular dissatisfaction with the Republican regime.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

HIDING THE TRUTH.

LEAFIELD, March 28.

Wherever he moves in Palestine Lord Balfour is received with utmost enthusiasm. He was yesterday presented with the freedom of Telavin and in a brief speech he referred to the proof he had that the Jews had come to Palestine for work only. He expressed the belief that the future of the Jews would not shame the Great traditions of their past.—(B. O. W.)

LEAVE TO VICEROY.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

DELHI, March 28.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary states that the Secretary of State for India in Council has granted to Lord Reading four months' leave out of India for urgent reasons of public interest Lord Lytton has been appointed as Viceroy and Governor-General during Lord Reading's absence. Sir John Kerr officiates for Lord Lytton as Governor of Bengal while Sir James Reid acts as Governor of Assam.—A. P.

SUPERSESSION OF SIR A. RAHIM'S CLAIM

CAUSE OF MR. HAQ'S VOLTE FACE.

A STATEMENT ISSUED.

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq and seven other Mussalman members of the Bengal Legislative Council have to-day issued a statement to the local Press explaining why they voted against the Minister's salaries. They say it is almost impossible under the present conditions to form a stable Ministry in Bengal and that the "injustifiable supersession of the claims of Sir Abdur Rahim to the acting Governorship of Bengal was received throughout the country with undisguised resentment and by the Mussalmans particularly with a feeling bordering on dissatisfaction. Many of the Mussalman members also resented the manner in which the late Ministry had been formed in utter disregard of the wishes of the Mussalman members." We also confess that in the case of some of the members at least strong adverse personal feelings against one of the Ministers influenced their decision regarding their vote. They claim that they all laid their personal feelings and considerations aside and voted solely because they wanted to put a stop to the experiment of Ministry making at the expense of public money. Concluding they say that before they decided to cast their votes in the way they did they met Mr. C. R. Das and have got an assurance from him that he is willing to co-operate with Government and the other groups in the Council in putting an end to the "unfortunate state of things now prevailing in Bengal and to help in the formation of a stable Ministry provided certain preliminary conditions are fulfilled. We have ascertained that these conditions are not unreasonable and can be easily met." Among these conditions are "non-Swarajist" Mahomedans do not accept the policy of the opposition and obstruction. "We believe that if His Excellency were send for the representatives of the various groups in the Council it is yet possible to restore peace in Bengal by having a stable Ministry not only in office, but in power to carry on the administration of the Transferred Departments for the benefit of the people."—A. P.

MR. HAQ'S STATEMENT

MR. C. R. DAS SURPRISED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

Mr. C. R. Das has asked the Associated Press to issue the following statement amending that issued by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq yesterday. Mr. Das stated that he was surprised to read the statement of Mr. Huq and others in the Press yesterday. Mr. Huq and one or two others saw him with the draft statement which Mr. Das altered in certain places and corrections were accepted by Mr. Huq and his friends. Unfortunately the statement appeared in the press without those corrections and thus produced an erroneous impression. Mr. Das stated that he gave an assurance to his Moslem friends that he was willing to cooperate with Government if such cooperation was made honourable. Mr. Das stated that this was his attitude in the Council and he did not deviate from it. He further stated that the conditions for honourable cooperation were discussed, but nothing definite was settled.—A.P.

EUROPEAN SECURITY.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

LEAFIELD, March 28.

In regard to the question of European security it is apparently necessary again to issue a warning against the statements which allege that the proposals under consideration have been elaborate or that the attitude of any of the Governments concerned has within the last few days been freshly defined. So far as Britain is concerned the speech of the Foreign Secretary Mr. Chamberlain last week was a statement of all that is known in London of the proposals made by Germany and of the attitude towadrs them and the whole security question of the British Government. Nothing has happened since which enables the points therein contained to be elaborated. It is necessary to proceed slowly and cautiously in dealing with the problem of such an importance. Under these circumstances it is held here that the premature reports of hypothetical developments are much to be depreciated.

The "Daily Telegraph" this morning points out that the negotiations are certain to prove arduous and protracted and adds "there are good grounds for the asumption that even as between the Governments of Great Britain and France diplomatic conversations during the coming weeks as during the recent weeks will not be beyond exploration of a means by which the German proposals could be rendered acceptable to the Allies."—(B. O. W.)

INDIA'S C.-IN-C.

(Continued from page 9.)

legs must have come as a shock to most Indians who had fondly believed that he had genuine sympathy with their national aspirations.

"STAGGERING BLOW TO ARMY"

DELHI, March 28.

It is impossible to describe the consternation and grief in which Delhi is plunged by the sudden death of Lord Rawlinson. It has been a staggering blow to the Army and the Imperial city just at the break up of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The event happened too when many military officers of the Army Headquarters had dispersed on duty and the Viceroy was on the eve of departure for Rewah State.

The Army has lost one of the most popular chiefs it has ever had. Lord Rawlinson's splendid military qualities, courtesy, hospitality and sporting instincts, his keenness on the polo ground, hunting field and jungle had endeared him to all classes. He was a great advocate of exercise and was wonderfully energetic. Only last month he completed his 61st year and with his staff won the Polo Tournament in Delhi on his birthday 20th February. The deepest sympathy is felt with Lady Rawlinson in her irreparable loss.

HIS SERVICE TO INDIA.

On his arrival in India, Lord Rawlinson found the Army in India wearied and disordered by the great war. His principal achievement was the reconstruction of the Army and bringing it to a high pitch of efficiency which he lived to see displayed at the recent Delhi manoeuvres. Throughout he laboured for the welfare of the soldiers, both British and Indian, and the work he did in this field—army in India—will long be remembered. He also brought about a large reduction in the military expenditure rendering thereby an invaluable service to the Government of India at the critical period of India's financial history. He took real and keen interest in the aspirations of political India to found a National Army. For the encouragement he gave to the young Indian cadets proceeding to Sandhurst and the pains he took to see that they were well educated, the country owes him a debt of gratitude the extent of which will be acknowledged in the years to come.—(A. P.)

REMAINS TO BE DESPATCHED TO ENGLAND.

DELHI, March 28.

EARLIER.

It is understood that the coffin containing the remains of the late Lord Rawlinson will lie in St. James Church, Delhi until arrangements have been made to convey it to Bombay for probable despatch by a transport. Lady Rawlinson will proceed home on 4th April by s.s. "Dongola" accompanied by Major L. Gibbs, A.-D.-C. and Miss Wade. Meanwhile Lord Reading who has been greatly affected by the death of Lord Rawlinson has postponed his visit to Rewah for the present.—A. P.

DELHI, March 28.

A special Gazette will be issued this morning with regard to Lord Rawlinson's death. It has been decided that his body should be sent to England. Meanwhile telegrams of regret and sympathy with Lady Rawlinson are pouring in. It is hoped here that Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood will be able to assume the duty of the Commander-in-Chief in India at an early date.—A.P.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

DELHI, March 28.

A Gazette of India extraordinary publishes the following notification:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council announces with the deepest regret the death of General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India and Member of the Governor-General's Council, which took place at 12-50 a.m. this morning. The Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council desires to place on record his sense of the grievous loss which the Army in India sustain by the death of their Commander-in-Chief and of the loss to India and the Empire of a soldier of outstanding merit from long before the Great War. His military record had shown him to be destined for high place during that struggle. His reputation was brilliantly confirmed and at its concousion, his high soldierly qualities his unsurpassed experience and his great prestige were placed at the service of this country.

Out of the exhaustion and disorder following the effort of the Great War, Lord Rawlinson rebuilt the army in India and his influence and example now inspire the forces, which were as chief solicitude throughout his term of office. The welfare of his soldiers was constantly in his thoughts and he leaves behind him enduring proofs of his care for them. He will long be remembered as a sympathetic leader, a great administrator, a gifted trainer of troops, a fine sportsman and a personality of exceptional power and charm. In his death the Governor-General-in-Council deplores the passing of a great soldier and a distinguished servant of the Crown and deeply laments the loss of an eminent and trusted colleague.

The Governor-General-in-Council directs that as a mark of respects to the late Commander-in-Chief, flags shall be hoisted half-mast high at all Military and Civil stations in India until the day of the Memorial service which will be held on Tuesday the 31st March 1925. At all Military stations throughout India on that day seventeen minute guns will be fired at each station where there is artillery. Lord Rawlinson's remains will be taken to England for interment.

The Governor-General-in-Council further directs that all officers of the Army shall wear mourning for fourteen days.—A. P.

LONDON PRESS TRIBUTES.

LONDON, March 28.

"In the lamented and untimely death of Lord Rawlinson when he had scarcely passed the middle age there is lost a great soldier and an administrator of distinguished achievement, and the nation is poorer by the loss of a galant, wise and devoted servant of King and country." In these words the "Morning Post" reflects the unanimous feelings of newspapers which are devoting lengthy obituaries in paying tributes to Lord Rawlinson The "Morning Post" adds that Lord Rawlinson was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India at a time when the duties of that important office demanded alike the greatest tact and most resolute determination. Of Lord Rawlinson it can be said that he succeeded in every enterprise to which he was called.

The "Daily News" writes Lord Rawlinson was one of Field Marshal Haig's ablest lieutenants whose spirit was never broken. His best remembered achievement was the victory in August 1918 when the British army crossed the Somme and the Hindenburg line. Optimism was part of his nature and because of this he was always inclined to believe victory was possible when stern facts of the situation pointed all the other way.

"The Times" says Lord Rawlinson was unquestionably a fortunate man from the professional view-point, but his admitted good fortune should not be allowed to detract from his deserved reputation as a highly experienced and clever soldier. His personal qualities proved to be of a high value during the years of stress when he remained an optimist and refused to give way to depression and discouragement. —Reuter.

The "Manchester Guardian" says Lord Rawlinson adopted whole-heartedly what might be called a forward military policy with all its difficulties and disadvantages. Whether the policy was right or wrong, the energy and ability with which he carried it out were undeniable. In the Councils of India his position became rapidly far higher than what would be a normal one of the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Reading leant on him in matters far outside those directly concerned with his office. It may be questioned whether his methods on the political side in the dual position of the Commander-in-Chief and Army Member were best suited to the actual requirements of the army.

Contrasting his with Sir C. C. Munro's attitude the article says it will always remain an open question whether Lord Rawlinson would have been successful with the same methods and concludes: in main during his term Lord Rawlinson has given away no unnecessary concessions. The Army increased in efficiency under his care. He gave India a very unusual spectacle of the Commander-in-Chief able to take leading part in polo tournaments.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL SERVICE ON TUESDAY.

DELHI, Mar. 28.

Lord Rawlinson's death has caused widespread sorrow throughout India. Condolence messages have reached Lady Rawlinson and deep sympathy is felt in her great bereavement. Lord Rawlinson's remains will be removed from hospital to St. James Church in military procession on Tuesday morning and a memorial service will be held at 8 o'clock. Army Commanders are expected to attend.—A.P.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

A memorial service to the late Lord Rawlinson was held at St. Paul's Cathedral at 8 a.m. this morning, His Excellency Lord Lytton was present and members of the bench and bar representatives of Military units stationed locally and leading citizens of Calcutta attended.—A.P.

HALF-MAST AT POONA.

POONA, March 29.

On the news of the death of Lord Rawlinson reaching Poona on Saturday, all flags in the station were flown at half mast.—A. P.

TRIBUTES OF BOMBAY BENCH AND BAR

Mr. Justice Kincaid addressing the gentlemen of the jury and the members of the Bar, at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, paid a warm tribute to the memory of His Excellency the late Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief of India.

Mr. Justice Kincaid said:—"I need hardly express the great regret we should feel at the announcement of the death of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Rawlinson. The news has just come through that His Excellency is dead and I am sure you will all feel the loss of a great and distinguished soldier who covered himself with glory during the Great War. During the past four years Lord Rawlinson has been the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India and the only consolation the country can find is that before he took his rest, he has been able to render great and meritorious services to India."

Dr. Daruwalla, on behalf of the members of the Bar, associated himself with all the remarks that his Lordship had given expression to and said that His Excellency Lord Rawlinson had won the hearts of the people, with whom he had come in contact. His Excellency had undoubtedly left an indelible mark as Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India. His great zeal and steadfast devotion to serve His Majesty's forces had endeared him to everyone who had the privilege to know him.

"THE BIG FACT."

ALARMING UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

LEAFIELD, Mar. 26.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Simon, Liberal, raised the question of unemployment. "The big fact is," he said, "that explain it as you may, cast the blame where you choose, Governments may change but there has been now over an alarming length of time this situation that, week by week, 1,100,000 or 1,200,000 unhappy people are receiving weekly unemployment allowances solely because they have no work to do. Sir John Simon pointed out that the unemployment benefit drawn from the Armistice to the end of February last amounted to no less than 194 millions sterling. In addition, out-of-work donations to soldiers and others amounted to 62 millions, while Out-door Relief Fund by the Boards of Guardians totalled a further 36 millions.

Mr. Snowden, Labourite, expressed the opinion that if we could restore our foreign trade to the pre-war figure we should have reduced unemployment to what was regarded as its normal condition before the war. In connection with this question, he thought that the restoration of the gold standard would have advantages which would far outweigh its possible disadvantages.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Minister of Labour, replied for Government. He said that after the Great War we lost our markets, but we had difficulties to-day which we never had before. Part of the whole problem had been that evolution in industry had been going on at an amazingly rapid pace during the last ten years. Over six million people were going out of the country. Owing to the war, Labour-saving appliances were installed, and instead of these millions being absorbed they had come back again to the country. That could not but give the machine a jolt. It had been assumed by some that we were always going to have a burden of this extent with us. He took the opposite view. He pointed out the inequality in the incidence of unemployment. The shipbuilding industry was right down in the depths. The Iron and Steel trade was not quite so bad but still in the depths. On the other hand, electrical and some other industries were not only holding their own but progressing rapidly. He commended the electricity scheme of the late Government as one which could be justified on an ever considerable ground as it would find employment for large numbers of men and bring this country up to a standard of efficiency which could compare with other countries. That scheme, he said, was being pressed forward as rapidly as practicable. With regard to the question of subsidising industry out of the unemployment fund, he pointed out the difficulties which might arise. If one industry were subsidised another would ask for assistance and subsidisation would spread from one industry to another. The whole foreign export of the world was less now than what it was, but we had rather more than our pre-war proportion of that trade, and, therefore, we were not behind. He did not believe that any Government could cure the evil itself, but Government could make the way smooth for the industry to cure itself. He thought that there were signs of improvement at the present moment.—B.O.W.

"REPULSE" PUT TO SEA.

PRINCE OF WALES ON BOARD.

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Acclamations of thousands of spectators on shore and re-echoing cheers of crowds manning warships in harbour and at Spithead were audible above the booming of the royal salute as the "Repulse" was put to sea from Portsmouth. The Prince of Wales could be seen standing on the flying deck with Sir Lionel Halsey and Captain North. The Prince had arrived in Portsmouth at 1-30 in brilliant sunshine and bitter wind. After exchanging greetings with a group of naval and military commanders he went on board the "Repulse" to the strains of the "National Anthem". The guard of honour was provided by the Marines presenting arms. The "Repulse" left half an hour later towed out of the dockyard and then escorted to Nablight by two destroyers.—Reuter's Special.

BARODA ASSEMBLY.

DEWAN'S ADVICE TO REPRESENTATIVES.

BARODA, Mar. 28.

In his presidential speech welcoming the members of the Baroda Legislative Assembly Sir Nanubhai Mehta, the Dewan of Baroda, referred to the agitation in connection with the revision settlement of the Petlad Taluka and hoped that the public would feel satisfied with the step taken by Government. He warned the subjects of the Baroda state not to imitate the Satyagraha activities of the citizens of the neighbouring British Districts.

Referring to the public demand for the communication of the Government's Excise policy, the Dewan stated that the total prohibition of drink was quite impossible. The total prohibition would only encourage illicit distillation resulting in solid loss to the state. He advised the members not to be swayed by sentiments and emotions.

With reference to the demand for more reforms he warned his hearers of the dangers of taking hasty steps and counselled them to be patient.—A. P.

RENT ACT.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. BILL.

POONA PLEDGE VIOLATED.

A public meeting of the tenants of Bombay was held on Saturday night at the C. J. Hall, under the auspices of the Rent Act Committee appointed by the leading associations of the city, to protest against the Rent Act Bill introduced by the Government excluding non-residential premises in the city. Mr. J. Baptista presiding.

Mr. Baptista said he was constrained to assure the Landlord's Association that the tenants were not fictitious or michievous people and all that they wanted was the greatest good of the greatest number; he also wanted to assure the Government that the tenants were as loyal as the landlords of Bombay. The only limitations that the landlords accepted was the law of supply and demand, and such a mentality it was hopeless to cure. But the Association did not represent all landlords, in Bombay, but only a small number. The speculative landlords it was difficult to conciliate, and Government should leave them alone, and it was such people who spoke of restraints being imposed upon private property. But they knew that there was no substance in such an argument. The Bombay Corporation spent nearly 3 crores of rupees per year for the improvement of properties, which meant that 25 per cent of the rentals were spent on the improvement of properties. The improvement was, therefore, due to the efforts and money of the people and Government would be quite justified in keeping down the rents.

Mr. M. K. Patel moved:

(a) This representative public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, appointed by 13 leading associations, deeply regrets that the Government of Bombay have excluded non-residential premises from the operation of the Bombay Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925 in violation of the solemn pledge that was expressly given by the Honourable the General Member of the Executive Council at the last Poona Session of the Council and inspite of the unquestionable fact that untold hardships have been inflicted upon the tenants of non-residential premises by the displacements caused by the cessations of the Act applicable to such premises since August last. (b) The meeting is further of opinion that the Bombay Government should lose no time in introducing a fresh Bill in the July session of the Council, controlling all non-residential premises until such time as the Bill No. 1 of 1925 remains in force. (c) The meeting earnestly prays to H. E. the Governor-General in Council to give his consent to such a Bill when applied for by the Government of Bombay or any private Member of the Legislative Council.

PLIGHT OF TENANTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

Mr. Patel said:—The English Rent Restriction Act is extended upto June 1928 with a full control and for a further period of two years with a partial control. In England the Rent Act is really a Rent Restriction Act, for the Act instead of sanctioning enormous increases as in Bombay has actually decreased the standard rent by 15 per cent. People are prevented from building new houses not by the Rent Act but by the stringency of the money market. Another argument employed was that the differences between the landlords and tenants of non-residential premises were adjusting themselves according to the natural law of supply and demand. People who advanced this argument do not wait to ask themselves the question whether the adjustments are equitable. If the adjustments are oppressive the Rent Act should give protection to non-residential premises as well as residential premises. Businessmen even have to live, and because some of them surrender to the extortionate demands of their landlords, at the risk of starving themselves, it cannot be contended that they require no protection. The advocates of landlordism often try to justify their greed by asserting that Government have no right to infringe their liberty. They wink at the fact that it is not liberty but the abuse of liberty that is infringed. It is not uncommon for rack-renters to point to untenented premises and draw the conclusion that there is no shortage of accommodation. The fact is that many premises are untenanted because the most exhorbitant rents are demanded from them which in the present depressed condition of trade, people are unable to pay.

As one of the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Rent Committee, it falls to my lot to receive the most piteous complaints from the tenants of non-residential premises about the rapacity of their greedly landlord ever since the Rent Act applicable to them has ceased to operate. A Parsee merchant who was paying a rent of Rs. 112 is now asked to pay Rs. 450 per month. What advice am I to give him when the Government have ordained that all tenants of non-residential premises shall be the helpless victims of rack-renters in Bombay. There are thousands of business men in a similar predicament. can give any number of instances. It was only the other day that a well-dressed parsee lady met me in the street and requested me to find employment for her husband. I was thunderstruck. I always thought that her husband was a fairly-well-to-do merchant. She however told me that her husband intended to give up his business as his landlord demanded from him an increase of 200 per cent which he was unable to pay. A Parsee conbunnier in the Princess Street met me only two days ago accidentally in a tram car and told me that there was no help for him but to give up his business as his landlord had given him notice that his monthly rental of Rs. 75 was increased to Rs. 300 which he could not pay. A poor milk-man in the same street paying Rs. 12 he is asked to pay Rs. 125. Another petty trader in the same locality paying Rs. 15 is asked to pay Rs. 150. These instances of landlordy greed could be multiplied *ad infinitum*.

Dr. M. B. Velker said Mr. Cowasji had told them that the Bill was introduced on behalf of Government, but Government themselves were a big landlord and they could not expect justice from them. From beginning to end the Bill was a landlord's Bill and did not help the tenants at all. The landlords who were given an opportunity of proving their *bona fides* had failed to do so, and they, therefore, needed no extra protection at the hands of Government. It was these things that created Bolshevism and Communism and nothing else.

Dr. Daruwalla supporting said Government should look to the greatest good of the greatest number and not try to benefit a small minority at the cost of the majority.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi moved: This meeting earnestly requests the Members of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council to which the Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925 has been referred, to radically modify all the provisions of the said Bill with a view to safeguard the interests of the tenants which have been seriously jeopardised by the said Bill.

ADDING TO POOR PEOPLE'S BURDEN.

Mr. Trivedi hoped their Secretary would draft a memorial containing all the grievances and forward it to the members of the Select Committee, to show them where and how the tenants of Bombay were hit by the Government attitude. Instead of lightening the burden of the people at a time of trade depression Government were adding to the burden of the poor people in Bombay and instead of building houses for the middle classes, the Development Department was filling the Back Bay and building broad roads.

Mr. B. T. Desai seconding said it was useless to expect anything good from Government, for it was a foreign Government after all. He asked them all to unite for a common purpose, without communal considerations, for the good of the country. He also asked them not to be guided by people who represented the vested interests in this city.

Mr. Dubash said every provision of the new Bill was a sort of an offensive weapon in the hands of the Bombay landlords.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai and the majority of members on the Select Committee belonged to popular side and the tenants should approach them and convince them of the justice of their cause.

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Gorwalla the president of the meeting was authorised to send copies of resolutions to proper authorities.

APPEAL TO SUBSCRIBE TO FUND.

On the motion of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey the following resolution was adopted.

This Public Meeting appeals to the tenants of Bombay to subscribe liberally to a fund that is to be opened by the Rent Act Committee with a view to meet the expenses incidental to the carrying on of a vigorous and well-sustained campaign of agitation in the interests of the tenants of Bombay, which are at present defrayed by Mr. M. K. Patel, one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Rent Act Committee.

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

RAI SAHEB TANDON CONVICTED.

GETS 7 YEARS R. I. AND FINED RS. 8,00,000.

LUCKNOW, March 27.

After a protracted trial Babu Fetch Bahadur Varma, temporary Sessions Judge, Lucknow, delivered judgment to-day in what is known as the Imperial Bank fraud case.

The Sessions Judge passed orders convicting Rai Sahib Bishambarnath Tandon (Treasurer under Section 120B read with Section 420 I.P.C.) and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 8,00,000 fine and in default of payment of fine to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment in addition. The amount of fine realised from the accused to be paid over to the Imperial Bank as compensation. Eight other accused were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. Five other accused were found not guilty and acquitted.—A.P.

REUMAUX PIT DISASTER,

51 KILLED: 28 INJURED.

PARIS, March 27.

It is now ascertained that 51 persons have been killed and 28 injured as a result of the cage disaster at Reumaux Pit.—Reuter.

SNOWSLIP NEAR IRKTUSK.

TRAIN DERAILED: SEVERAL DEAD AND INJURED.

MOSCOW, Mar. 28.

A snowslip extending for hundred yards over the railroad near Irktusk led to the derailment of a train proceeding to Verkhneudinsk. Sixteen dead and thirty injured have been already taken from the wreckage. The locomotive boiler burst adding to the horrors of the scene.—Reuter's Special.

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

PUBLIC SECURITY LAW.

THE "COURTS OF INDEPENDENCE."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 9.

Full details about the happenings of the last week which proved no less eventful than the preceding one, are now available and throw a flood of light on the circumstances under which Fethi Bey's Cabinet fell.

The Popular Republican Party held an extraordinary meeting on the 2nd, in which Fethi Bey's Cabinet was severely criticised by some members of the Party for its moderate policy in suppressing the reaction in Kurdistan. The critics of the Government considered the repressive measures as insufficient. Fethi Bey defended the view point of his Government and said that the situation was not so serious as some of the Party members considered. But his defence did not silence his critics. Further criticisms he considered equivalent to a vote of non-confidence in the Government. The Party on being asked to express its opinion regarding a vote of confidence in the Government, rejected the vote by a majority of 33. Fethi Bey at once tendered his resignation to the President of the Republic who was also present in the Party meeting. The resignation was accepted and Fethi Bey was asked by the Ghazi Pasha to remain in office provisionally till the new Cabinet was formed. Here two points are of importance to note: (1) According to the "Tanin" Fethi Bey at one time during the sitting, appeared to have convinced the Party of the soundness of his policy, when some of his critics asked the Ghazi Pasha to express his views on the situation. It was after his speech that the Cabinet suffered the fatal defeat. Secondly it may be noted that the Assembly was not asked to express its confidence or non-confidence in the Government, before the Government resigned and their resignation was accepted by the President. In fact the Cabinet could not pull on safely any longer; for it was a house divided against itself. The Ministers for Interior, Navy Trade and Justice were also not satisfied with the "luke-warm" policy of the Cabinet. Some papers wonder, how Fethi Bey managed to pull on even so far when his colleagues did not give him their undivided and faithful support.

Next day the Cabinet presented its resignation to the Assembly, which accepted it, in spite of the fact that Rauf Bey, the leader of the opposition, did not consider the reasons for resignation advanced by Fethi Bey, so strong as to justify the resignation. But Fethi Bey refused to give any explanation except that his cabinet which belonged to the Popular Republican Party, remained in minority in the Party while the internal situation was discussed last night and hence was obliged to resign.

ISMET—THE NEW PREMIER.

Ismet Pasha was asked to form the new Cabinet. The "Left" elements of the Popular Party have thus after all succeeded in getting the upper hand. I had given expression to my misgivings at the time of the formation of Fethi Bey's Cabinet that the tenure of its life would be very short. So it has proved to be; and Ismet Pasha is again in office. Fethi Bey is going out as Turkish Ambassador to Paris. In the new Cabinet the four Ministers who disagreed with Fethi Bey are retained and remaining portfolios are given to other "left" elements of the Party, according to the "Tanin". The constitution of the new Cabinet is as follows:—

Ismet Pasha: Premier,

Tawfique Rushdi Bey: Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Redjeh Bey: Minister for National Defence

Djamil Bey: Minister for Interior (from the former Cabinet)

Ihsan Bey: Minister for Navy (from the former Cabinet)

Ali Djenani Bey: Minister for Trade (from the former Cabinet).

Mahmud Esed Bey: Minister for Justice (from the former Cabinet.)

Dabri Bey: Minister for Agriculture,

Suleeman Sirri Bey: Minister for Public Works,

Dr. Refiq Nuri Bey: Minister for Public Health,

Hasan Bey: Minister for Finance,

Hamdullah Subbi Bey: Minister for Education.

Ismet Pasha stated the policy of his Government in the Assembly, in the following words:

"The foreign policy of the Government will be the establishment of friendly relations with foreign Powers. For the defence of the country, the new Cabinet will strive to strengthen the military, naval and the aerial forces of the Republic. Public Works, agriculture and public health will be improved. Finances, trade, education and justice will receive the due attention of the Government. The suppression of the rebellion and the maintenance of public security and prestige of the Republic will be the chief concern of the Government (ovation)."

Ali Fuad Pasha, the General Secretary of the Opposition, speaking against the internal policy of the new Cabinet said:—Friends! The country is passing through a crisis, the cause of which we do not know. Only a few days before, we gave the former Government the necessary powers for coping with the reaction and gave it the vote of confidence. I do not know, why those powers proved insufficient. We all are united in suppressing the revolt. But I request the House not to accept any measures which may tend to curtail our liberties. You know Government is meant for the protection of the rights of the people. As we have expressed our confidence in the former Cabinet only three days before and to-day we do not know the reasons of the change, we would not vote for the New Cabinet."

After Ismet Pasha had spoken in answer to Ali Fuad Pasha, the Assembly by 158 votes against 25 gave the new Cabinet its vote of confidence. Having got the necessary confidence, Ismet Pasha brought forward his "Public Security Bill" that would give the Government necessary (even unlimited) powers for preserving public order. The Bill is very concise and consists of the following clauses:—

(1) All organisations, movements, propaganda, activities and publications calculated to disturb peace and tranquility of the country or to encourage the revolt shall be suppressed with the sanction and order of the President of the Republic. People guilty of these offences shall be tried by the "Courts of Independence."

(2) This Law shall remain in force for two years after the date of its enactment.

(3) The Cabinet is empowered to enforce this Law. Rauf Bey objected to the promulgation of the law and said "as there is no danger to our Republic, such a severe law is unnecessary."

Ismet Pasha in reply said "Yes I agree with you that there is no danger to the Republic but I think that we can become sure of the safety of the Republic, only if we adopt the measures demanded by the situation."

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

The Assembly, after some discussion passed the Bill, and the very next day, the Government began to enforce it and enforce it with vengeance. The first blow fell on the organs of the Opposition. The "Lewhir-i-Efker" (Stamboul) and the "Sehab" (Adana) were suppressed indefinitely. Then came the turn of the evening papers which had been very careless about the source of their news. The "Sone Telegraph" and the "Istiqlal" (both from Stambou) were suppressed indefinitely. The "Istiqlal" of Tribezond also met a similar fate. The "Sabil-ur-Reschad" and the two Communist weeklies i.e., the "Aidinliq" and the "Evraq and Tcheketch" also received their share of the official wrath.

A question will be asked in the Assembly about the cause of the indefinite suppression of these dailies and weeklies.

But this law alone was not considered sufficient. Two "Courts of Independence" have been constituted, one to function in the area affected by the revolt and the other to try people outside the area of rebellion and is to sit in Angora. There is no higher Court of Appeal against the decisions of these Courts. Only death sentences of the Angora "Court of Independence" should be ratified by the Grand National Assembly. The Progressive Republican Party again opposed the Government but was silenced.

To-day the "Army Council Bill" is being discussed in the Assembly; in which it is proposed that the President of the Republic should also be the President of the Supreme Army Council. Kiazim Kara Beker Pasha, the President of the Opposition, opposed this measure on the ground that only the Minister for National Defence could become the President of the Supreme Army Council as he himself once was. No precedent for giving such extraordinary powers to the President of the Republic existed in other countries except in France, where the President on certain special occasions presided over this Council of his country. Heazim Kara Beker Pasha proposed that the bill be referred back to the Constitution Committee of the Assembly; but his motion was turned down.

The concentration of the State forces is not complete yet; hence it is that the rebels have gained some local success again and occupied Arghani and are advancing towards Diarbeker. But the Government have taken all the precautionary measures for the defence of Diarbeker. In the meantime, France has been asked to allow the Turkish Army the use of that section of the Baghdad Railway which passes through Syria. France has agreed to do so in accordance with the Angora Convention.

The Reaction must be crushed at all cost, if Turkish Republic is to live and progress peacefully. Salim, a son of Abdul Hamed II and Wahidud-Din are said to have a finger in the affair. According to the Anatolia News Agency, the complicity of the latter is definitely proved.

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GOVERNMENT'S BAIT.

PT. MOTILAL ON ORDINANCE BILL.

Following is the full text of the speech made by Pandit Motilal Nehru on the Bengal Ordinance Act Supplementary Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd March 1925:—

Sir, I take this early opportunity to explain the attitude of the Swaraj Party in regard to this Bill. Sir, we look upon it as a vicious measure designed to achieve in an underhand manner what the Government knows it cannot achieve by adopting a straightforward course. Sir, it is a trap, a well-prepared trap with a very tempting bait laid on which no lover of justice and fair play can find it easy to resist. It is an iniquitous Bill which, while pretending to concede a right, a most valued right, really strikes at the very foundation upon which that right rests. It is a sordid attempt to deceive this House into the belief that it is securing some small measure of justice for the innocent victims of the bureaucracy while in truth and in reality the House would only be helping the bureaucracy to tighten its hold upon those unfortunate men and to deprive them of what little protection they still enjoy. Sir, these are obviously very grave and serious charges. But the Government stands convicted out of its own mouth. Let us recall to our minds the leading features of the dirty history of this the dirtiest piece of work that any Government has ever engaged itself upon. The House and the public know under what circumstances the Ordinance was promulgated and I do not propose to detain the House at any length on that part of the history. Suffice it to say that opportunity was taken to promulgate this Ordinance at a time when this House had just risen and when it was not to reassemble for some months. When the House did reassemble, it was gagged. Honourable Members will remember that I gave notice of a Bill which it was the statutory right of this House to consider a Bill to supersede the Ordinance. Under section 72 this House and this House alone had any right to deal with the Ordinance in any manner. That right, Sir, was tried to be availed of, that right was denied to this House. I say, and I say after due consideration, that this House has been cheated out of its statutory right to interfere with that Ordinance. Section 67 (2) (iii) is the only provision in the Government of India Act which allows an Ordinance either to be repealed or to be controlled or amended in any way, and that power is confined to this House to be exercised with the previous assent of His Excellency the Governor-General. That assent was refused to me and the Bill therefore could never come up before this House. But what happened was that about the beginning of January or February—the date does not matter—the Bengal Council was called upon to pass an Act embodying almost word for word the provisions of the Ordinance. The Bengal Council refused to pass that Act. Now, Sir, it would be a very debatable question of constitutional law whether the Bengal Council had any right on a matter of this kind to legislate at all. To my mind even if the Bengal Council had passed that Act, it would have been a nullity as it would in my opinion have been *ultra vires* of the Bengal Council to pass a sort of parallel legislation to the Ordinance which was then and which is still in force. However that may be, I simply say that it is a debatable point and I do not go further into the matter for the obvious reason that this is neither the place nor the occasion when such a question should be discussed. I leave it to the members of the Calcutta Bar and to the Honourable Judges of the Calcutta High Court to consider the question when it arises. Now, Sir, instead of this House being allowed to go direct to the Ordinance and pronounce its decision upon it, what has been done is to adopt a circuitous course by taking advantage of section 80 A (3) which no doubt gives Provincial Councils the power to legislate for the purpose of amending the Criminal Law so far as it relates to their Provinces after the assent of the Governor-General has been obtained. As I have said, the Council refused to pass the Act. Then it became by certification the Act of the Governor alone, not even of the Governor in Council, because the power under section 72 E is vested in the Governor. Now, Sir, that Act was laid before the Houses of Parliament and in due course it received the assent of His Majesty in Council. His Majesty in Council could not help giving his consent. Being a constitutional Monarch His Majesty of course acted according to the advice of his Ministers. That Act now comes before us, not as an Act with which we can deal but it comes before us in another way in another way in more insidious way. We are now to consider a supplementary Bill, a bill to supplement the provisions of that act. What is it that we are asked to supplement? A thing to which we were no parties, a thing which we have denounced in unmeasured terms but we cannot say a word about the main Bill. This, I say, Sir, is an insidious attempt to get us indirectly to accord some sort of approval to a measure to which we were no parties, a measure which as is well known was against the resolution of this House and the opinions expressed in the course of the discussion which took place on the Ordinance. (Mr. K. Ahmed: Why did not you object to its introduction?)

A BAIT.

Now, Sir, let us take a few of the clauses of the Bill. Clause 3 is what I would describe as the bait. It is a clause which gives a most valued right. The right of appeal from convictions and from the findings and sentences passed by the courts of first instance is in all countries of the world deemed to be a very valued right. But what is the right that this clause confers? It is a shadowy right. In fact, it is no right at all. The right of appeal and the value to be attached to it depend entirely upon the right to claim a trial according to law. What are the facts here? The main Act, consists of two parts. Part one lays down the constitution of special courts of Commissioners to try offenders,—but what offenders?—not all the offenders, not every one that is taken under the Act, but only such as the high and mighty bureaucracy choose to put before the Commissioners. The Government have a discretionary power. Not one of the nearly 100 men who are now suffering durance vile can claim a right of trial before even this specially constituted tribunal, this very much crippled tribunal. It depends on the sweet will and pleasure of the bureaucracy to select any one they like if they are so minded, to go through the farce of a trial and then they are gracious enough to say, "Thou shalt have a right of appeal." I can very well understand, Sir, what is going to happen. There is no question that in a case like this, when hundreds are taken, there will undoubtedly be some who have committed some crime—and what country in the world is free from some crime? It must be in the very nature of things that one or two or more would be really guilty persons. It is in the nature of things that there would be evidence forthcoming against them. It is in the very nature of things that that evidence would be found sufficient not only by this special tribunal but also by the High Court to convict the man. Now, this unfortunate man will be placed before the Commissioners, he would probably have no real defence. He will be tried in the manner indicated by the Act and will be convicted. Then he will have the right of appeal. The High Court most probably will come to the conclusion that the evidence is sufficient and uphold the conviction. What will follow? What will follow will be that the case of that unfortunate man will be used to justify the arrest of the one hundred innocent men whom the bureaucracy have not the courage to try even under the limitations which they have imposed upon the special tribunal. Sir, Lord Lytton has said, and Earl Winterton has said in the House of Commons that there is no intention of trying any of those taken on the 25th October, 1924, when the Ordinance was promulgated. I challenge my friend now to say whether they have the heart, the courage to try those who have been arrested under this Ordinance. What is the value of a right of appeal when there is no right to claim a trial Sir, if a trial takes place, under the ordinary law, with the due safeguards imposed by law, I can understand that the right of appeal is a very valuable right. But you take hold of a man and you keep him in detention, in prison, for any length of time you like. All that is needed by the Act is that every year the Governor will revise the case, and if he is so minded, he will either set the man free or keep him for another year, and this will happen from year to year. The Star Chamber, Sir, ensured a fairer trial to the persons whom it tried.

Then we come to the other clauses. You have given us this bait and if we swallow it, what are we asked to do? We are asked to give more powers to the bureaucracy. We are asked to give by clause 4 extra-territorial jurisdiction. By clause 5 we are asked to help the bureaucracy in suspending all courts of civil and criminal justice under section 24 of the main Act. It is described by my Honourable friend merely as an interpretation clause. Yes, so it is; but how far does that interpretation go? It goes to the full length of depriving civil and criminal courts of their jurisdiction to deal with the misdeeds of the bureaucracy under the Ordinance and under the Act.

"HANG IN HASTE....."

Then we come, Sir, to clause 6, which it is stated, is the natural consequence of the Ordinance. The Ordinance had provision of this kind and this clause, it is said, is inserted simply because the Bengal Legislature as a Provincial Legislature could not provide for the matter. I ask, is that consequence a thing which follows as a matter of course? Does the provision not involve the refusal of a right, the denial of which cost England the head of one of its Kings? You say clause 5 is an interpretation clause, and you say clause 6 follows as a matter of course from the Ordinance. The result is, as I have said, that while you give a sham right of appeal, a right of appeal which in one case out of 20 might perhaps have some little value, you deprive hundreds of persons—may be thousands of persons,—who knows when you are going to desist from this mad career of indiscriminate arrests—of the right which they enjoy under section 491, of the jurisdiction which the High Court possesses under that section. And what is the price? The price is, you give the right of appeal in such cases as you deem fit to try. This is the whole of the Bill which we are now asked to pass. We realise and let there be no doubt about it, we fully realise that the right of appeal, however limited, has always some value. If there is one unfortunate man who has a chance of having his case placed before the highest tribunal in the land, that is a chance, Sir, which no reasonable man will deny him. We cannot therefore oppose the whole Bill which contains clause 3. It is a cruel almost a fiendish dilemma upon which we are placed. We must recognise that there is some value, however little, in the right of appeal given by the Bill. There may be cases where there is some chance, however slender, of the poor man getting justice from the High Court. On the other hand we are asked to barter away all the rights of the others for this little chance. Well we are not prepared to fall into the trap. It was only the other day that much pious horror was shown in this House when my Honourable friend Mr. Goswami described the present system of Government as the devil's government. Are these provisions, I ask, Sir, anything short of installing the devil on the high and holy seat of justice. I say it is nothing short of that. We have heard of Jedwood justice—hang in haste and try at leisure. On this my friends have improved. To this the Government have graciously added the right of appeal the nature of which I have described. Sir, we are not going to be deceived by this. Not even the man in the street will be deceived by anything like this. Therefore, Sir, to sum up the position of my party, I say that this is an iniquitous measure the iniquity of which is only enhanced by the right which it pretends to give with one hand and the rights which it takes away by the other. So far as that goes, as I have already said, we must recognise the good that there is even in this stingy grant of right of appeal. Our position will be that we shall say nothing about it. We shall leave you to stew in your own juice. We shall not cast our vote either for or against but when you try to ask us for more powers we shall oppose you and we shall refuse you those powers with all the strength that we can command. That Sir, is the position of my Party.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The United Provinces Council concluded on Saturday voting of the Budget demands. In a very short time as many as seventeen demands for grants in the Budget were voted, eleven of these demands being put from the Chair and voted without discussion.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University on the motion of Mr. Justice Greaves, Vice-Chancellor, a resolution was passed placing on record the Senate's sorrow and regret at the death of Lord Curzon who was Chancellor of the Calcutta University from 1899 to 1904 and expressing deep sympathy with the bereaved family.

Newspapers in Madras are unanimous in paying a tribute to the late Commander-in-Chief and expressing profound regret at his death.

The dates provisionally fixed for the next session of the Chamber of Princes at Delhi are from the 9th to the 14th November 1925.—A.P.

The news of the death of Lord Rawlinson has been received at Lahore with genuine regret by all classes of the people especially the martial classes of the Punjab. As a mark of respect to the late Commander-in-Chief, flags were hoisted half mast at the High Court, the General Post Office, European banks and mercantile houses and on all principal Government buildings on Saturday.

Public officers in Lucknow were closed on Saturday as a tribute to the memory of the late Commander-in-Chief. Flags on all Government buildings throughout the provinces were flown at half mast. An elaborate "at home" that was arranged for the day by His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces was postponed and Lucknow Races were abandoned.

When the U. P. Council met on Saturday the Hon. M. Keane, President of the Council, in reporting to the House Lord Rawlinson's death paid a tribute to the memory of the late Commander-in-Chief. The Council recorded its feeling of sorrow and loss at the passing away of a great servant of the Crown.

The flag was flown at half mast at the Government House, Mahableshwar, on Saturday, as a mark of respect for the late Commander-in-Chief.—A. P.

The Deputy Commissioner of Maubin (Burma) reports that armed dacoits attacked a house in the village of Danubyu township but were repulsed by the villagers. His Excellency the Governor has sent his congratulations to the villagers through the Deputy Commissioner.—A. P.

APPROPRIATION OF RS. 10,000 NOTE.

ACCUSED GETS 2 YEARS R. I.

RANGOON, March 27.

Aw Eng Tong of the Netherlands Bank, who was convicted on a charge of misappropriation of one note of Rs. 10,000 was sentenced to two years' riggrous imprisonment by the District Magistrate. An appeal has been filed on behalf of the accused who has been granted bail in two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each.—A. P.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, March 22.

Out of fishings from 17th to 21st instant, the Government share of Oysters totalled 19 lakhs 36 thousand. Excluding last fishing's share of 325000 Oysters, the prices of auction value realized ranged from Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 per 1000 Oysters. But since yesterday the market is getting stronger. Consequently when the last lot of 325000 Oysters was put to auction to-day, the market opened strong at Rs. 53 i.e. 13 rupees higher than the previous day's closing rate and jumping to Rs. 63 declined to Rs. 49 at which rate the market remained steady. The lots were briskly taken up. The sudden rise in prices was due to the fact that the realizations of last two days' trial results seem somewhat satisfactory. At least the merchants do not appear to lose over their purchases as heretofore. One Hyderabad gentleman got a very good pearl. It was sold for Rs. 4,500.

Official and Personal.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught left Bombay by the P. and O. S. S. 'Narkunda' for England on Saturday the 28th March.

Mr. J. C. Ker Private Secretary left Bombay for England on Saturday the 28th March.

The Governor of Bombay has appointed Mr. M. Webb to act as his Private Secretary during the absence of Mr. J. C. Ker.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hailey returned to Lahore after their tour in Rawalpindi.

The Hon. Mr. A.H. Ley, has resumed charge of temporary memoer of the Viceroy's Executive Council vice Sir B.N. Mitra who acts as Finance Member during Sir Basil Blackett's absence on leave.

The Hon. Mr. R. A. Graham, Finance Member, Madras will leave for Colombo "en route" to England on the 26th April.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 8.)

securities. This was Reverse Bills through the Secretary of State i.e. Jevons No. 1.

30th Nov. 78.41 24.32 64.40 6.35 173.48
N.B.—Application of interest on securities i.e. Jevons No. 3.

22nd Dec. 74.65 24.32 68.40 5.85 173.22
N. B.—Further application of Jevons No. 1. There is an increase in Indian securities here of Rs. 4 crores, but the figure on 31st July was 68.05 crores, so this was a reversal to the July position necessitated by the want of sufficient Treasury balances. We shall see later on why it was done.

31st. Dec. 73.96 24.32 68.40 5.85 172.53

1922.

7th Jany. 73.50 24.32 69.40 5.85 173.07
N. B.—1 Crore increase in Indian securities due to Treasury necessities.

15th Feb. 75.35 24.32 67.42 5.85 172.94

7th Mar. 76.32 24.32 66.44 5.85 172.93

31st Mar. 77.91 24.32 65.08 5.85 174.71
N. B.—Application of interest to deflation started again. Jevons No. 3.
(no manipulation hereafter till the usual loan was floated and out of the way).

15th Aug. 86.27 24.32 65.21 5.85 181.65
(From this onwards there was deflation week by week through Indian securities i.e. Jevons No. 3.)

15th Nov. 90.61 24.32 57.42 5.85 178.20
N. B.—There was thus a deflation through Indian securities of as much as 12 crores in 12 months.
(There is no further manipulation probably in order that the busy season and the Loan may both be safely out of the way. So we come without manipulation to—)

1923.

15th July 87.26 24.32 57.51 5.85 174.94

22nd July 88.19 24.32 57.51 4.85 174.87

31st July 90.04 24.32 57.51 3.85 175.72

7th Aug. 90.66 24.32 57.51 2.85 175.34

15th Aug. 91.87 24.32 57.51 1.85 175.55

22nd Aug. 93.07 24.32 57.51 .85 175.75

31st Aug. 94.45 24.32 57.52 Nil 176.29

N. B.—Again Jevons No. 1 i.e. Reverse Bills sold to the Secretary of State, week by week till the whole of the Sterling Reserves had gone.

Pumping Out Supplies.

This brings us to the end of the third stage. Readers will see that while Government claim that they were not doing anything to push Exchange up, the facts are otherwise. They will see that not only was the weir (the 2sh. ratio) kept up in order to prevent the flowing in of further supplies of Currency, but an active policy of pumping out existing supplies was consistently followed. They will now see that Government had been consistently using all through 1922 and 1923 the methods of deflation (i.e. pumping out) advocated by Prof. Jevons to push Exchange up. If the authorities did not know and did not understand that these measures of deflation would directly pushing Exchange up then all I can say is that it is their and our misfortune. But this does not any whit alter the fact that they did take certain measures, which must perforce and inevitably push Exchange up, and did push it up.

How they have allowed themselves, through their ignorance of the whole subject, to be treated like wax in the hands of the experts behind the scenes will be seen even more clearly when we come to the next stage.

(To be continued).

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO VICEROY.

DELHI, March 27.

Cordial farewell messages were exchanged between His Royal Highness the Prince Arthur of Connaught and H. E. the Viceroy on the occasion of the departure of Their Royal Highnesses.

His Royal Highness thanked Lord Reading and through him his many generous hosts, Indian friends, civil and military officers especially those of police, railway and post and telegraphs all of whom had spared no effort to make their visit comfortable. It had long been their hope, that they should be able to pay a visit to India and they left full of regret that their wonderful tour had come to an end and also of the gratitude for unvarying kindness and courtesy that they had received on all sides.

Lord Reading replying assured Their Royal Highnesses that it had been real pleasure and privilege to those who had an opportunity to welcome them to this land of many attractions and it would be a source of great satisfaction to those who endeavoured in various ways to assist Their Royal Highnesses tour to know that their efforts had been successful and that Their Royal Highnesses carried away such pleasant recollections of the visit. Her Excellency and himself wished them a pleasant voyage and safe return to England.—A.P.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

"GATHERING THE HATE OF ALL ASIA".

GENERAL SMUTS ON COLOUR BAR BILL.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S WORDS RECALLED.

The Minister of Mines and Industries, Mr. F. W. Beyers, in moving the second reading of the Mines and Works Act, 1911, Amendment Bill, in the House of Assembly, Capetown, on February 25, said that they were not going to be put off from what they considered to be right by any threats. The leader of the Opposition had spoken of the far-reaching effects of certain provisions of the Bill dealing with Asiatics. They had to do with a great national question, and they wanted to give the native a chance to develop, but self-preservation was the first law of nature, and the Europeans had to take steps for their own self-protection. They had from time to time to test their laws to see whether they answered present-day needs He thought that General Smuts could be counted amongst those who stood for a white South Africa.

Mr. Alexander indicated that he intended to move the rejection of the Bill because it was perhaps the most far-reaching measure that had ever come before Parliament. He agreed with the Minister in regard to safety health and discipline on the mines, which could only be left in the hands of a white man.

There would be no injustice to the native if the standard was fixed for responsible position so high that the native could not reach it, but to brand the natives as incompetent was to put on them the brand of Cain, and the House, if it passed the Bill, would afterwards regret it. This Bill was going to mean friction between the white and non-white population, and although the Government had excluded the coloured element they would find that they made common cause with the natives and would feel the injustice with them. He moved that the Bill be read that day [illegible] hs.

[illegible]r. W. Rider formally seconded the [illegible]nt.

[illegible]l Smuts said that some words he [illegible]d last week had apparently left the impression on his mind that he (Mr. Smuts) was threatening the Gov[illegible]t. This was a matter which cut [illegible] than any parties; there might be [illegible]rs on either side who did not agree [illegible]heir leaders. He would avoid all [illegible]acrimony in discussing the Bill. He [illegible] the House would discuss the Bill in [illegible]ght of the fact that it raised funda[illegible]s. It was a small Bill, but affected [illegible]ndamental issue on which South Africa [illegible]. The Bill went much further than [illegible]gulations. He happened to have been [illegible]sprit for the Act of 1911 (Clause 4), which gave the Government power to deal with various matters by way of regulation, and one particular paragraph dealt with certificates of competency required for persons with supervisory positions or those entrusted with blasting duties.

It was under that paragraph the regulations were framed that were intended to maintain the conditions existing in the Transvaal." It was this regulation (197) which had been declared ultra vires. The first part of the Bill dealt with this question and purported to deal with the old colour bar in the Transvaal, But the Bill did not stop there, but applied the paragraph (N) to other classes of work which fell under the regulations that gave the Government power by regulation to apportion work in mines and works between whites on the one hand and natives and Asiatics on the other. He thought it was a very serious matter that 15 years after Union they should give this blow in the face to a very considerable portion of the population. (Hear, hear).

RAND AND COLOUR BAR.

He agreed with the Minister as to the existence of the colour bar in the Transvaal, and he was aware of the pressure from the Rand to maintain the colour bar, but he contended that the Government had no mandate to extend the colour bar to an extent that was never known before. His whole political career had been devoted to rendering further secure white civilisation in this country. (Hear, hear, and "Question.")

The question was whether this Bill was the right way to establish white civilisation. He thought it would rather embarass it. The Government would have a very difficult row to hoe in trying to carry the Bill.

This Bill was a new departure, and they ought to think and pause what would the natives say about the Bill. and had they been consulted, he asked? He feared enormous difficulties, and that the position of the Prime Minister as Minister of Native Affairs would be unenviable. The Government's segregation policy had not yet been put into force, and it would probably take a long time to do so. He did not wish to attack the Government, but to bring it home to them the extraordinary gravity of the situation. In a Bill introduced by the Minister of the Interior, natives would be declared South African nationals, and on the other hand his colleague was bringing in a Bill in which they were going to declare; "You shall in future be debarred from rising above the level of hewers of wood and drawers of water." He felt that the Bill was not honest dealing. (Hear, hear).

We were not even ensuring our own position. (Hear, hear). Like the peoples of Europe, we wanted our security, and it was his deliberate opinion that there was only one guarantee of that, namely, honest justice between man and man in this country. (Hear, hear.) That was the intention of all parties.

He affirmed that the Bill laid down a precedent of injustice, inequality and unfair dealing, which would recoil upon them. If there was any other way in which they could meet the difficulty in which the Government found itself, he asked them to explore it. He urged them not to look upon this as a Bill to be forced through at all costs, but to pool their intelligence and see whether it was not possible to deal with this matter without puting this blot on the Statute Book.

CASTING A STIGMA.

Turning to the Bill as it affected Asiatics, General Smuts said in the days of his negotiations with Mr. Gandhi, the position the latter took up, which was taken up at subsequent conferences in London, and with which the Prime Minister would be faced if he went to London, was an appeal not to dishonour the Indians. "We recognise," said Mr. Gandhi, "there is a difference between you and us, and that distinction must be made, but don't cast a stigma on us in the laws of your country."

But this Bill contained the very thing they were asked to avoid and had avoided all these years. To cast a stigma on the Asiatics in our legislation was the very thing the Minister did. We were gathering on our heads the hatred of the whole of Asia from one side to the other. All Asiatic people were branded by the Bill, and we should feel the weight of their hatred for years to come.

The Bill not in its intentions, but in its implications, would be taken as an outrage not only by black Africa, but by yellow Asia. (Hear, hear). Why should we heap these troubles on our people in the future? He saw a party opposite which had stood for an independent South Africa. (Hear, hear). Perhaps in the noblest sense, and as far as he understood, they still stood for the right of secession, the right of South Africa to go her own way. How would they secure that policy if we, as a handful of whites, were practically going to declare war on black Africa and to flout Asia? (Hear, hear).

He thought it was a very dangerous policy. His first intention had been to move that the order for the second reading be discharged and its subject matter referred to a Select Committee, but he felt that the Government would accept that as a challenge to fight, and that the South African Party, being a poor handful, would be voted under the table.

He did not want to create the impression of a challenge to the Government. Still, he was most anxious to get out of the Bill in its present form, as he was convinced it would be a source of endless difficulties and mischief to the future of the country. They ought to narrow the issue. One mistake the Government had made was to depart from the old colour bar as it existed in the Transvaal. It was arguable to what extent they should perpetuate it, but they ought no to go a step beyond it. That was his first bit of advice to the Minister. His second was that the Asiatic question should be separated from the colour bar, because it was a great mistake to mix up these two questions, which stood on different footings. He hoped, however, that the government would put forward its considered policy in regard to the Asiatic question, and that eliminated from this Bill, it should be dealt with on its merits.

Not many Asiatics would be affected by the Bill, but hundreds of millions were affected by their name being mentioned in a Bill of this character. (Hear, hear.) If it were possible to avoid legislation he hoped it might be done, and he thought they might still be able to do so and to explore some other way of establishing the white man's position. He had given the matter his best consideration because it was a fundamental matter and he was prepared in any Select Committee or other body to bear his full share in arriving at a solution.

We had the colour bar in the South Africa Act on the question of the vote, and he urged that they should leave it there. We should never see the end of the trouble, but it had to be seen through. They ought not to pile on the agony and make the position of the white man intolerable by bringing on them the hatred of other peoples.

He was not going to move, but he would suggest that the matter should be seriously considered whether they should not discharge the order for the second reading and put their heads together to see whether some other way could not be found out of the difficulty Otherwise there was no person present who would not regret the Bill. or whose children and children's children would not regret it, as it would bring evil results beyond the foresight of any man living. (Opposition cheers).

A LABOUR VIEW.

Mr. Sampson remarked that General Smuts had not declared whether he was in favour of the principle of the Bill or not. The late Government had had plenty of opportunity of passing legislation. He wondered whether the natives were consulted before the original colour bar was determined. He regarded the measure as restoring to the white workers on the Rand what had been taken from them by force of arms. (Hear, hear).

Until some attempt was made to protect the standards of life of the white man what protection was there against the white man being dragged down to the very low level of native wages. The Factory Acts were for the protection of the workers and of the property of the employer. His recollection of the passing of the Act of 1911 was that the Cape members, who were practically a majority in the Government party, compelled the Government to drop the colour bar. It was known by the lawyers that the provision of the regulation was ultra vires, and he was convinced that but for the war many occupations would have been filled by the natives. During the war the maintenance of gold mining was considered necessary, but when the bar on recruiting was removed the black man took the place of the blacksmiths and other Europeans. It was the threat of a strike which brought about the status quo agreement which the mine owners in their own good time denounced.

The Minister of Labour had a Bill to fix wages, and if the Bill had been in force for ten years he would not consider the Bill necessary. In Capetown the coloured man had fast undercut the white, and had in turn been undercut by the native. Natives from outside the Union were being used as a check against the demand among Union natives for better wages. They must see that this influx must be stopped before they could think of abolishing the colour bar.

Sir Drummond Chaplin, thought the Government would have been well advised to leave the problem alone. There might have been something to say for retaining the position on the Rand but they were extending the colour bar right and left to practically any industry, and by taking the power to make regulations it might become illegal for a native to drive a motor car or a small engine on a farm.

He asked to what extent the Minister intended to apply the powers given him in the Bill to the Cape Province, especially in view of trade union pressure.

On the motion of Mr. Van Hees, the debate was adjourned till next day.—"Rand Daily Mail."

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DIRECTORS VISIT CALICUT.

COCHIN, Mar. 28.

Mr. Narottam Morarji, Chairman, and Mr. Lalji Naranji, Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. are coming to Malabar on a visit to their west coast agencies arriving at Calicut on 30th instant. At Calicut the shippers and merchants are presenting them with a welcome address and entertaining them at a garden party. The Merchants' Association and the Gujarathi Mahajan have arranged to present them addresses of welcome and entertain them at an "At Home." They will visit Alleppey on the 2nd April, and halting at Quilon and Trivandrum, will reach Tuticorin on the 4th. They will discuss with the shippers and merchants at these ports important questions connected with the coastal trade.—A.P.

"KANNADIGA."

YARN SUBSCRIPTION FOR NEWSPAPER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGALKOT, Mar. 26.

A new nationalist weekly entitled "Kannadiga" was published at Bagalkot on Thursday with an annual subscription of Re. 1 exclusive of postage. The journal announces that its mission is to help the building up the Karnatak nation. It strongly advocates a separate provincial Government for Karnatak on linguistic basis. The feature of the paper is the option given to its subscribers of putting 16,000 yards of hand spun yarn of 15 counts as annual subscription in lieu of Re. 1-13-0. This is the first instance in India of a journal introducing yarn subscription.—P

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 26.

The Dharwar local volunteer organization celebrated yesterday the New Year's day with the National Flag hoisting on the Khilafat maidan. In the evening the ceremony of lowering the flag was performed with national songs by volunteers and scouts. Sjt Vinayakrao Joshi presided and briefly explained the object of the function. Sjt Bharadwaj addressed a large audience on the significance of observing the New Year's day with National Flag and khaddar. Sjt Vinayakrao exhorted the Musalman brothers to observe their New Year's day also and take stock of their previous year's achievements and settle the future programme. Festivals, he said, should be made use of in this way. Sjt Kamlapur, who takes much interest in uplifting the Chamar, (untouchables) had organized Sjt Bharadwaja's lecture in the Chamar Galli. Bhajan and lecture were both much interesting and instructive.

TRIAL OF HOBBS.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF NEWTON.

MORE DETAILS OF PLOT TO FLEECE SIR HARI SINGH.

The trial of William Cooper Hobbs on the charge of conspiring to defraud Sir Hari Singh of his moneys being opened at the Old Bailey on March 2nd, Montague Noel Newton, the admitted conspirator, gave evidence for the Crown. Mr. Travers Humphreys and Mr. Roland Oliver appeared to prosecute for the Crown, and Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., M.P., Mr. St. John Hutchinson, and Mr. Ignatius Kelly defended

Newton, examined by Mr. Roland Oliver, said he was 52 years of age. In 1907 he was convicted for forgery. He had known Hobbs for 20 years, and the firm of Appleton and Co., in which Hobbs was the "principal man," had acted for him. Hobbs had never known him as Robinson.

The witness proceeded to outline the story of the plot to entrap Sir Hari Singh, when he was to act the part of the husband of Mrs. Robinson, and discover the lady with Sir Hari in the bedroom of a Paris hotel.

Counsel: What was to be the result of your discovery?—That Sir Hari would assuredly pay a certain amount of money to avoid divorce proceedings.

Captain Arthur, the A.D.C., the witness continued, said that Sir Hari Singh had a sum of about £160,000 in the bank here and some £600,000 lying idle in a bank in India, and that it must be left to him (Arthur) what money "the native gentleman" did pay. Arthur told him that the Rajah's succession to his uncle might be in jeopardy if there were a scandal.

The Judge: Succession to the throne, you mean?—Yes.

Newton said he went to Paris a day or two before Christmas, 1919. Hobbs stayed in England. After his arrival he was taken by Captain Arthur to the St. James and Albany Hotel, and shown the suite of rooms occupied by Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Bevan. Mrs. Robinson, in Arthur's presence, showed him her room.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett: I do not know how far your Lordship thinks this evidence of alleged conspiracy ought to go. It is not suggested that Hobbs was in Paris, nor that any of these alleged arrangements were communicated to him.

After argument Mr. Justice Avory decided that there was *prima facie* evidence of conspiracy here, and said the evidence was admissible.

ALARMED BY RUMOURS.

Newton described the bedroom scene in the Paris hotel when Sir Hari was discovered with Mrs. Robinson. On his return from Paris he saw Hobbs, who told him there had been a lot of scandal and gossip in London about the matter, that Scotland Yard had been informed, and that Messrs. Lewis and Lewis had been consulted, and there appeared to be trouble about. Hobbs said Robinson had been to him in a great state of alarm on hearing the rumours, and that he wished to have nothing more to do with the matter. Later Arthur produced two cheques from Sir Hari Singh for £150,000 each, both of them made payable to Appleton and Company. As he put them on the table he said one could be cashed immediately, while funds had been sent for from India to meet the other.

It was possibe, Newtotn went on, that he had suggested that, as Robinson had declared himself out of it, the other two were entitled to take him at his word. It was pointed out, however, that as the ladies had played their part well. Robinson could have to give him something. It was then suggested Robinson should be told that the whole amount paid by Sir Hari Singh was £20,000, and that this should be divided between the six or them.

Newton next spoke of an interview between Hobbs, Arthur, and himself as to what should be done with the first cheque. Hobbs, he said, suggested that he should take the cheque and open a banking account in the name of Robinson with it. He did not agree to do so. They all three lunched together, though he could not remember where.

OPENING THE ACCOUNT.

"After lunch we drove up and down Kingsway for some time," said Newton. "Hobbs tried to persuade me to open the account. Just before three o'clock Hobbs said: 'Very well, I suppose I must do it myself,' and left the taxi-cab."

Regarding the cheque for £130,000 which Hobbs was alleged to have cashed Newton said that he and Hobbs went to Paris on January 8. Hobbs had in his possession a large number of £1,000 notes, and this money was taken to a bank.

Newton was asked what share he received of that sum, and many of the people in court gasped when he replied, "I think it would be £40,000. I have always been a little bit hazy about that."

The witness added that Hobbs opened an account, and also one for Arthur, and a securities account for the witness. The final arrangement made with Robinson was that he should accept £25,000 as the price the Rajah should pay. That money, said Newton was divided at a meeting on January 17, at which Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Arthur, Hobbs, and the witness were present. Hobbs produced the money, Mrs. Bevan was not there, and her share was given to Robinson. Everybody got £4,100 with the exception of Arthur, who got £4,500, the witness thought.

Speaking of his abortive visit to India with the second cheque for £150,000 Newton said that Arthur was already in India, and the idea was that the witness should see Sir Hari Singh probably in Calcutta on the racecourse. But the day after his arrival Arthur announced that Sir Hari Singh's wife had died, and it was impossible to do anything. "I spent about four days in India" said Newton, "and returned to Europe."

Newton added that in March, 1921, he applied for a passport to India in the name of Charles Frederick Robinson, but he never obtained it. The following year he went to India, but he made no application to the Rajah, and eventually sold his share in the second cheque to Arthur.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This completed the witness's examination, and Sir Henry Curtis Bennett opened his cross-examination by questioning Newton regarding his age. Newton said he was born on December 25, 1873, and was 52 years of age last Christmas Day.

Counsel: That would make you born in 1872?—Well, that is my mistake, then. The witness added that his name was Montague Noel Newton. He was born in London.

During the course of your 52 years by how many names have you been known?—Not very many.

How many would you think?—If I am to answer that I shall have to give you circumstances. Would you like the names I used for banking accounts?

Counsel: I want all the false names you lived under or traded under.

The Witness: I had a banking account in the name of Mason, and I also called myself Berkeley under circumstances. That is all I can remember.

Let me suggest a few to you. Did you use the name of Mason for any other purposes than for a banking account?—I really don't remember.

Why did you open a banking account in the name or Mason in connection with betting and backing horses in 1914?—There is no crime in opening a banking account in any name you like.

We will see about that Why did you open it in the name of Mason?—I do not know that I can give you any reason.

Was Berkeley a banking account?—No.

When did you take that name?—In 1914. I used it for four or five weeks. I was always living under my own name, but I was "calling" in the name of Berkeley.

Newton went on heatedly: "I am sure you have obtained a good deal of this information from confidences with your client, Mr. Hobbs. I don't know whether you will make use of these confidences. If so I shall appeal to the Judge on the matter.

NEWTON RECALLS HIS NAMES.

Counsel: Did you use the name of Michaels?—No.

Norton?—Now I know it has come from your client. It will only react on him.

Sir Henry: Never mind about that; do you mind answering the question?—I shall hide nothing, but I shall want to give the explanation. You are not trying to bind me down, yes or no?

Sir Henry: No.

Newton: At Hobbs's suggestion I have announced myself at his office in Portugal Street and on the telephone by the name of Norton. Shall I tell you why Mr. Hobbs suggested that? It was because he thought it would be better for our business to be private in case his principals should ask questions about it.

Were you also known as Gerald Norman Newton?—Yes.

"You have not quite got the whole thing," went on Newton "I was very anxious to serve in the war."

Newton said he had a commission in the army in that name.

Sir Henry: Were you not registered as a moneylender in the name of Gerald Norman Newton?—That was four years after I had served in the war.

Did you afterwards alter that to Gerald Noel Newton?—That is possible. I could not for the life of me remember what name I had registered. (Laughter.)

Sir Henry: So many names?

Newton (warmly): There are not many names Sir Henry. You ought to confine yourself to the truth.

Sir Henry: Was the next name Gerald Noel Montgomery Newton?—I think that was right.

Questioned about his conviction in 1907, Newton said that he learned ast November he was convicted of forgery. "That may be strange, but it's true."

Questioned about the names of the counsel who defended him on that occasion, Newton said he could not remember, adding: "I have an awful bad memory in some things, but I have a vivid recollection of the time I was sentenced."

Newton said it was absolutely untrue that he went to the Berkeley Restaurant with Mrs. Robinson, adding, "Your instructions are bad, Sir Henry

"IT IS ABOMINABLE."

Counsel: Don't you worry about my instructions. You answer the question. Were you in 1919 having relations with Mrs. Robinson?—I don't think such a question is worth answering. It is abominable.

She has sworn it?—I have told you she has sworn some diabolical lies, and that is one of them

How well did you know her when she was driving you up about this blackmail plot?—I knew her as the wife of her husband.

Newton went on to say that Mrs. Robinson told him she had met Arthur, the A.D.C. to Sir Hari Singh, two or three times, and that Arthur had said he wished there were some sort of scheme to get money out of Sir Hari as he was a terribly mean fellow. Mrs. Robinson asked the witness if he would play the part of her husband. The witness replied. "What is the matter with your husband?" and Mrs. Robinson said, "You know what sort of a fellow Charlie is. He looks more like a butcher than a leader of society."

Sir Henry: Did it come as a great shock to you that this woman should ask you to enter into this blackmailing scheme? No, I am beyond shocks. (Laughter.)

Are you sure the scheme did not emanate from you?—You ask such funny questions. I have told you the truth, and when you get the truth there it is. I am not laying myself open to any perjury.

The hearing was then adjourned.

VACCINATION PROPAGANDA AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL COMMITTEE SEES NO OBJECTION.

The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted the following report with reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 5th January 1925, under which they were asked to report on the letter, dated, London, the 12th November, 1924, from Miss L. Loat, Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League, requesting the Corporation to consider whether booklets recommending vaccination and inoculation should be at all distributed at public expense. The Committee report as follows:—

In her letter under reference Miss Loat states that her Council have been informed that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay at a meeting held on 20th October, 1924, passed a resolution asking the Municipal Commissioner to report whether it is desirable to publish all sanitary leaflets on different subjects now circulated in the City by the Health Department in a booklet form in the chief vernaculars of the City and to distribute them among pupils of all schools so that these booklets might reach the parents. It has frequently been suggested by Boards of Guardians in England that pamphlets on vaccination should be distributed at the public expense and the late Local Government Board (now merged into the Ministry of Health) always refused permission. The main reason for this refusal appears to be that if a Board of Guardians which favoured vaccination distributed publications pressing the operation, an Anti-vaccinist Board would claim the right to distribute publications against vaccination. The Registrar-General also has consistently refused permission to local registrars of births to hand leaflets in favour of vaccination to persons registering births. A very large number of persons in India are strongly opposed to vaccination. The vaccination question has been the subject of controversy ever since the operation was brought into prominence by Edward Jenner. Her Council feel that it is not right that public money should be spent on booklets advocating an operation of which so many persons entirely disapprove. It is always possible too that incorrect statements may appear in such leaflets. Some years ago it was discovered that the London County Council had allowed a diagram to be used by its health lecturers which gave misleading information on the subject of vaccination and on going closely into the matter the Council found themselves obliged to withdraw it. Many textbooks on vaccination or containing chapters on that subject have been found to be full of errors or misleading statements. It would be far better for the Corporation not to embark on a proceeding which may land them into difficulties. So far as these booklets contain lessons in health which all would agree to, there would be no objection to their distribution. The Town Council of Leicester does not permit its medical officer of health even to issue placards advocating vaccination during an outbreak of small-pox. The last outbreak occurred 20 years ago and was controlled and brought to an end without recourse to vaccination. The number of cases in proportion to the population was far less than those occurring in well vaccinated cities and the fatality rate was one of the lowest in the country. Miss Loat therefore respectfully requests on behalf of her League, that the members of the Corporation should refuse to allow any reference to vaccination or inoculation to appear in the booklets which it is suggested should be issued to school children.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to state that they do no approve of the suggestions made by Miss Loat in her letter but that they are of opinion that there is no objection to leaflets recommending vaccination and inoculation being distributed in the City at public expense

A DISSENTING MINUTE.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, disagreeing with the report, has attached the following dissenting minute:—

I disagree. I think the Corporation would be well advised not to start a propaganda in favour of vaccination, which is according to people, wiser than myself, as big a superstition as any other in the country. Recently an attempt was made in Madras to make re-vaccination compulsory, but thanks to an agitation started by anti-vaccinationists, the idea has been given up. I subjoin an article written by Dr. Mrs. Annie Besant in "The New India" of 17th March, 1925.

Article above referred to:—

"The Corporation of Madras is trying to force on us submission to the medical tyranny which seeks to inject into our bodies a disgusting and poisonous substance. Countless babies have died or become diseased for life as a consequence of vaccination. It does not really protect, as people die of small-pox with marks of vaccination on their arms. So now the doctors want to force re-vaccination on us, polluting the blood of clean-living people. Highly-placed persons defy them as did Lord and Lady Pentland, with regard to their children. Why should people of lower rank be compelled to submit? In England, the hateful operation has been successfully resisted. It is an outrage for medical fanatics to demand the right to exercise their will on us. We must carry on a campaign against this tyranny by exposing the harm done by this superstition, which, by lessening our vitality, renders us more susceptible to other diseases. Let the Corporation attend to sanitation and leave vaccination alone."

THE STORY OF THE OUTRAGE.

ARMY OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

WHO FIRED ON LIEUT. SAEGERT?

MORE ABOUT THE MAXWELL CAR.

On Saturday many witnesses described the Malabar Hill tragedy from various angles as they had seen it enacted. The two army officers, colleagues of Lieut. Saegert narrated their experience of hand to hand scuffle with the assailants of Mr. Bawla and when the jack knife, kukri and the pistol were produced in the Court which were taken possession of by these brave officers, the very look of them, and especially the broad bladed kukri sent a thrill of horror among the spectators. Other witnesses of importance were Pradhan and Dhondu (Mali) both in the service at Somerset House of Indore State who in their crude and yet realistic manner, gave the first hand information of the Red Maxwell Car and its occupants at and before the time of murder. The C. I. D. police who investigated the case seem to be thoroughly prepared with their case and Superintendent Sykes, Inspector Joffries and Sub-Inspector Bhatkal supplied all the minute details of the case to the prosecuting Counsel Mr. Kemp whenever some argument arose. The whole story is now being revealed link by link in the Police Court throwing light upon the whole plot.

Further hearing of the Bawla, murder case was resumed by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday.

The accused in the case are:—(1) Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmed, Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore; (2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde, Mankari, Indore; (3) Bahadurshah Mohmedshah; (4) Akbar Shah Mohmed Shah, Motor driver, Indore; (5) Shamrao Dewaji Digle, Captain, Air Forces, Indore; (6) Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. Indore; (7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin, Motor driver, Indore; (8) Karbat Khan Nizamkhan, Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore; (9) Anandrao Ganpatram Phanse, Adjutant-General, Indore, and (10) Mohmed Shafi Malik Islam, Motor driver.

CHARGE.

The charges set out against the accused were:—that they at Bombay between October 1924 and 12th January, 1925 did (1) criminally conspire to kidnap one Mumtaz Begum from British India and (2) and on 12th January 1925 attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India, (3) attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse and (4) in the furtherance of the said attempt did commit the murder of one Abdul Kadar Bawla by shooting him with pistols and (5) attempt to commit the murder of witness Lieut. J. M. Saegert and K. E. Mathew by shooting at them with a pistol and (6) cause grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons to wit a knife to the said Mumtaz Begum and did aid and abet one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. G Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and James De Sa instructed by Messrs. S. T. Dawid and Thakore Ramsingh defended accused No. 2 to 9. Messrs. Mullah and H. J. Dalal, appeared for Rukiabai mother of late Mr. A. K. Bawla, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Messrs. Jungalwalla and J. Cursetji appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. A. T. Janai appeared for the approver.

LT. BATLEY'S EVIDENCE.

Lieut Francis Batley (24), examined by Mr. Kemp, said he was in Bombay on the 12th of January last and in the afternoon he was in the Willingdon Club. At 7-30 p.m. he left the Club in a motor car. Lt. Saegert was driving the car and on his left was Lt.-Col. Vickery. Witness and Lt. Stephen were sitting at the back seat. They were going to Taj Mahal Hotel. At Kemp's corner they went along the hill. He heard a lot of shots and went up to the spot. At first he thought a car was backfiring. He saw a big crowd and fight was in progress. Lt. Saegert stopped the car on the left side of the car right up against the curve. They all got out of the car and ran to the assistance of those assaulted. Witness saw one car besides their own. As they ran up to the other witness saw three men who turned and fired at them (officers) and one man was dragging a woman. Their car stopped to the rear of the other car about ten yards away. The woman was screaming and a scuffle was going on. Lt. Saegert grappled with the man who was attacking the woman while witness and his two companions went for the other men. The latter three man turned and ran going in the direction of the Post Office and ultimately disappeared down the Ridge Road. Hearing Lieut. Saegert calling, witness went to him. He saw him grappling with one man while another was firing at him. Witness struck him on the right arm with a golf club. He turned and ran and after two paces he fired at witness, but missed him. By this time Lt. Saegert was still struggling with the man near his own car.

RECOGNISED SHAFI AHMED.

Witness recognised the man as Shafi Ahmed accused No. 1. The club broke and witness dropped it. At this juncture the woman ran to the witness' car and he lifted her up and put her in his car. Witness then turned to Saegert. Hearing the woman screaming again witness turned and saw that a man was dragging her again out of witness' car. He ran to her assistance, hit the man and stunned him. Hearing Vickery call out for assistance, witness turned again to help him in disarming the man who was assaulting. Witness took out a jack knife from the man's hand.

ASSAILANT DISAPPEARED.

By that time the man who appeared stunned and was lying on against the curve had disappeared. The man was about 5 feet 7 inches, rather stout and wearing dark coat and trousers. Stephen and witness secured Shafi Ahmed, accused No. 1, and tied his legs. At that point, a while policeman came and witness handed over Shafi Ahmed to him with a pistol which Col. Vickery had picked up. The wounded people were removed to a hospital. He learnt subsequently that they were Bawla, Mumtaz and Matthew. Lt. Saegert drove their party (officers) to the European General Hospital. Saegert was detained at the Hospital and the others went to the Taj Mahal Hotel, taking with them a kukri, a jack knife and a blue coat which they picked up on the scene. Witness had also taken a rubber belt from Shafi Ahmed intending to tie him up, but found it was not suitable.

Questioned again with regard to the kukri, witness said he saw it held up in the scuffle. He could not say by whom. None of the officers had any weapon except the golf club.

WITNESS' TRIP TO INDORE.

Witness went to Indore on the 27th January with the police and an identification parade was held there. About 100 men were lined up seated on the ground with blankets round their shoulders. Witness was asked to pick out those whom he had seen on the night in question. Witness picked out two men. One of them was the one who had fired at the witness and ran down Gibbs Road. It was No. 2 (Ponde). The other was No. 6 (Dighe) who was pulling out the woman (Mumtaz).

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwalla, witness said the first time he saw Shafi Ahmed was when he was struggling with Saegert near the car. He could not say in whose hand the kukri was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness could not say where Vickery picked up the pistol from. He could not say, definitely, but he thought the lights of the motor car were off. The Street light was about ten yards away from the car. The woman was half way from Bawla's car when he saw her first. Two or three men were dragging her. Roughly 15 to 20 shots he heard fired. He did not see any red car there. He only saw Bawla's car. The man whom he knocked against the Bishop's wall wore a Dongri cloth coat buttoned up to the neck. He could identify the man by his profile build and hair. Accused No. 2, Ponde, was the man who fired at witness and Lt. Saegert as he went away. He had put on a black coat. He could recognise him by his slight built and wide open eyes as he stared at witness while firing. He was about 4 or 5 feet from witness. Witness saw him for about a second only.

ANOTHER OFFICER'S STORY.

Lt.-Col. Maxwell Stephen then gave evidence and corroborated the last witness and said they left Willingdon Club and wanted to go to Taj Mahal Hotel and took a wrong turn to Malabar Hill. After they passed the Tower of Silence they heard a number of shots fired at the top of the hill. Witness saw a car stuck on the hill. Behind and at the side of the car he saw dark forms. Witness saw flashes of pistols. Witness and his friends got out of the car. Vickery and witness got out of the back of their car and went towards the other car. Witness saw three people getting at the back of witness' car. Witness saw a flash of pistol fired at Lieut. Saegert. A light car came at that time and witness told the driver to call police. Witness saw some people who obviously were being attacked. One man and one woman appeared to him to be taken away. Lt. Saegert and a man came at the back of the car. At this time witness realised that the woman was sitting in his car. A man came and tried to push the woman out of witness' car. Batley came and hit the man on his face. Col. Vickery and Lt. Saegert tried to floor the man and tie him down. They threw the man down and witness held his wrist. Another man came to his assistance and witness pushed him away. The man whom witness and his friends seized was handed over to the police. Witness identified the jack knife and kukri found on the spot. Witness and his friends had no arms with them except golf clubs. Witness identified accused No. 1 Shafi Ahmed as the man whom they handed over to the police.

THE KUKRI.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwalla witness said he saw the kukri flashing in the air. He saw the kukri first when Saegert was struggling. He saw two hands together, he could not say in whose hand the kukri was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said there was a street lamp near the car. Witness could not say if the lights of his car were on. Witness saw two forms running in the direction of Gibbs Road. They had put on dark coloured clothes.

A TELEGRAPH CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Ganesh Shivram Lele (27) a clerk in Government Telegraph Office, examined by Mr. Kemp, said, he had just come from hospital and was not feeling well. He had been to Indore. He knew Khasgiwala. In January last he was on leave from the Telegraph Office. He saw Khasgiwala on 6th or 7th of January last. He met him on Sandhurst Road. Khasgiwala lived at Somerset House and after this meeting he used to see Khasgiwala every other day. On the morning of the 14th witness went to Khasgiwala at Somerset House. Khasgiwala told witness to take one mali to Indore.

Witness here identified Dhondu mali. Khasgiwala gave witness money for expenses and told him to take the mali to Phanse accused No. 9 at Indore. Witness could not say why Khasgiwala asked him to take the mali to Indore. Khasgiwala gave Rs. 100 for expenses.

Mulgaonker was present at the time Khasgiwala asked witness to take the Mali to Indore. Witness took the mali to Indore by the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Witness arrived at Indore at 11 a.m. and went to the place of accused No. 9, but the latter was not there. In the evening witness again went to Phanse, accused No. 9 and gave him the message. Witness told accused No. 9 that the mali was sent by Khasgiwala and Mulgaonker because he knew everything of the outrage at Malabar Hill. Witness saw accused No. 9 and Atmaram on the road when the latter asked witness if he had a message to give. This thing happened behind the Maharaja's palace. In the evening a motor car came and the mali was taken away.

A CODE-WORD MESSAGE.

Before leaving Bombay Khasgiwala told witness to send a telegram of their arrival in Indore in code words to Dr. Dhargalkar. The code words were:—"When will you send my teeth?" The following day Khasgiwala came to Indore and subsequently witness and Khasgiwala came to Bombay. After this witness did not see the Mali until the identification parade. At that identification parade witness identified Phanse out of many other persons.

Witness was not cross-examined.

ANOTHER MOTOR DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Dwarkanath Madhav Pradhan, motor driver, Somerset House, said last year from August to October 20th he was on leave. He knew Mulgaonker, the palace officer. Shortly after he rejoined Mulgaonker went to Indore. Mulgaonker himself drove the car to Colaba Station. Mulgaonker gave witness an all India Motor guide and asked him to give it to Zakaulla at Aurora House. After witness saw Zakaulla, he saw accused Nos. 2, 3 and 9 at Aurora House. On December 25th last the Yuvraj of Indore came to Bombay and went for Indore by motor on the 1st January. Four motor cars went with him and witness drove one of them. The party camped at Dhulia en route. Mr. Cameron, officer-in-charge of the State Workshop at Indore, had come to Dhulia to arrange for the party to cross the Tapty. Mr. Cameron had come by a Dodge two-seater. He had with him accused No. 7. Witness went to Indore and after that he came to Bombay. Witness came to Bombay on 8th of January and saw Khasgiwala at Somerset House on the 11th. At about 1-30 p.m. accused Nos. 2 and 3 came in a taxi and asked for a spare tyre, petrol and a wheel. Witness referred them to Mulgaonker. Mulgaonker was sitting upstairs and he gave him the message of accused Nos. 2 and 3.

RED MAXWELL CAR AGAIN.

On the 11th or 12th of December the Red Maxwell Car had been sent to Indore. On the morning of the murder Mulgaonker was leaving Somerset House by motor car with Khasgiwala and Lele and witness asked Mulgaonker to give him a lift as far as Chowpaty, as he wanted to buy fish. There was also a Mahomedan Sardar in the car. When the car reached "Aurora" Mulgaonker called out to the Mali and witness and Swami (cleaner) got down. At that time witness saw accused Nos. 3 and 7. The garage was partly open and witness saw the red Maxwell car covered with mud. At about 1-30 p.m. witness returned to Somerset House where accused Nos. 3 and 7 also came. They wanted the Stapney wheel and tyre and witness told them they were with Pai. Later on Pai opened the room and gave the wheel. At about 4 p.m. Mulgaoker, Khasgiwala and the Mahomedan Sardar arrived at Somerset House and witness took them for a drive. Mulgaonker got down at Vachagandi Road. At "Aurora" Khasgiwala asked if Ponde (No. 2) was there. He was told Ponde was not in.

ON THE EVENING OF THE MURDER.

Khasgiwala then told witness to drive to Crawford Market. After making some purchases witness drove the car back and stopped near the steps leading to the Hanging Gardens. After ten minutes or so witness saw the red Maxwell going along towards Kemp & Co. There were five or six persons in it. They were accused No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7. He could not say who was the sixth. That was at about 6-15 p.m. Witness had bought stamps at 6 p.m. and that was how he remembered the time. Five or ten minutes after witness saw the Maxwell going past. Khasgiwala and the Sardar came down the Hanging Gardens and got in witness' car again.

"NEWSPAPER MISCHIEF."

At the time he saw the Maxwell car he did not attach any importance to it, but when he read about the murder in the newspapers a day or two later, witness told Mulgaonker about it.

Mr. Welinker:—Newspaper mischief. (Laughter.)

Continuing, witness said on 6th or 7th of December accused No. 3 came to the witness and told him that Phanse (No. 9) wanted a car. Witness came down and saw Phanse standing near a car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker witness said he did not get out of the car before reaching "Aurora" on the morning he went out to buy fish. Witness was taken to the Head C.I.D. Office after Mulgaonker's arrest and gave his statement on a Saturday. He mentioned the names of accused Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 9. He mentioned that Phanse (No. 9) had come to Bombay in October and again on 6th of December. His statement was again recorded the following day, viz:—Sunday. An identification parade was held on Sunday and witness recognised accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7. He did not know accused No. 8 before and had not seen him before.

In the afternoon after lunch Pradhan was further cross-examined by Mr. Welinker. He said when the red Maxwell car passed him it was between 6-15 and 6-30 p.m. There was nothing special about that car. The hood of Maxwell car was up. Three men were sitting on the back seat and three on the driver's seat. The occupants of the car were looking round. He recognised only two people on the back seat. The third man was on the right rear. He did not speak to any one about his seeing the car that evening. Next day at 10 or 10-30 a.m. he heard newspaper boys shouting the murder. Witness came to know that the red Maxwell car was concerned in the outrage when he went to the bazar. Some people were reading "Kesari" and then he came to know that the red Maxwell car was concerned in the outrage.

A MALI'S EVIDENCE.

Dhondu Bhikoo (30) a mali of Somerset House then was examined. He said he was working for about a year at Somerset House. Before the murder he worked for about a month at "Aurora House". The day before the murder he was at "Aurora". On that day at about 3 p.m. accused No. 3 came with two other persons. One of the persons was a Hindu and then other was a Mahomedan. He could identify that Hindu now. He was accused No. 2. Witness had no conversation with them. They went into the bungalow and closed all windows and doors. That day in the evening a red motor car came from Indore. It had a box behind. There were bumpers in rear and front. There were five or six persons in the car. After the car came it was taken in the garage. Accused No. 3 came down when the car came. Next morning witness went to "Aurora House" and found the doors and windows closed and the people who arrived in the evening were there. At 5-30 p.m. the red car was taken out and all the people who arrived in it were sitting in the car. Before taking the car out Bahadur (No. 3) told witness not to tell any one that the car had come from Indore but if asked to say that it had come from Bhopal. Bahadursha and another man told witness that if he told anybody that the car had come from Indore he would be killed. Bahadursha had a knife and another man had a pistol. One of the persons sitting in the car had marks of small pox. Witness identified that man as Akbar Shah accused No. 4. On Monday witness told Mulgaonker all this as he felt suspicious. On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock witness came to "Aurora" but he could not find anybody. He found out a tiffin carrier which he cleaned. Mulgaonker told witness to go to Indore for eight days. At Somerset House witness saw a fat man there. He was not given any instructions as to what he should do at Indore. He arrived at Indore at about 11-30 a.m. engaged a tonga and went to 'Kali Kothi'. He went to Indore with Lele. At 7-30 p.m. witness was taken to 'Topkhana'. The man who drove witness in a motor car arranged about his meals. Next day witness was asked to work in the garden there but he declined. He was also promised a reward. Witness was told that he would be sent to Bombay but he should not say about the arrests that were going on at Indore. Witness then came to Bombay. On arrival he saw Mulgaonker. Mulgaonker told him not to say anything about the murder committed in Bombay. The same day he was taken to C.I.D. office and in the evening he was taken to Indore by the police. At Indore he identified two persons and also pointed out the places, viz:—'Kala Kothi' and 'Topkhana' where he had gone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker witness said he used to go Mulgaonker's house at about 6-30 p.m. He did not see actually how many men were seated in the red car but might be five or six. Some had 'fentas' and some had caps on their heads. Next day witness found all doors and windows closed. The garage door too was closed. In the evening that day he saw the people who came in the motor car going out. The monsoon curtains of the car were put up. He could not see who were in the car as the monsoon curtains were down and Bahadurshaw would not allow to see him. Two men were seated in the front; Bahadurshah and (No. 3) and Akbarshah (No. 4) were seated in the front of seat.

Further hearing was adjourned till Monday at 11-30 a.m.

REVIVING NEW LIFE.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 27.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Madras:—

"Verily Gandhiji's visit has revived new life. Spontaneous welcome was accorded to him from all classes. His replies to Pundits and politicians, journalists and students, merchants and workmen, opulent and depressed classes, were brief buoyant and brilliant.

Four days' hawking of khaddar has brought rupees 6,000. The response from lawyers is encouraging.

"I am proceeding to Palghat, Trichur, Cochin and Tirupur—Free Press of India.

KURDISH INSURGENTS OCCUPY MUSH

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar 28.

The Kurdish insurgents have occupied Mush, Melazkert (Melasgird?) and Boiela-nik.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S FAMINE POLICY.

FODDER STORAGE AND WELL-SINKING

The following communique is issued from the office of the Director of Information, Bombay:—

Although the net-work of railways and improved communications generally have made it improbable that the cost of famine relief will ever rise as high as in past years, the task not only of making provision against years of scarcity, but of preventing famine as far as is possible, is still an important duty of Government. In Bombay, under the Devolution Rules, Government is bound to lay aside every year Rs. 63,60,000 for Famine Relief and the Famine Insurance Fund, until that Fund reaches a total of 4 crores. It is, however, open to Government to utilise this Fund for works designed to prevent famine. In the last two years 70 lakhs of rupees have been spent on irrigation out of the Famine Fund and Government are also committed to pay out of it Rs. 10 lakhs a year for a number of years towards the interest charges on the Sukkur Barrage. There remains therefore each year Rs. 53,60,000 available for direct relief or preventive famine works.

Government have decided that the Famine Relief Fund should be built up until it reaches a total of at least 2 crores and, beyond the 10 lakhs for the Sukkur Barrage it is not proposed to expend money from the Famne Fund on any large irrigation works, but to devote substantial sums to smaller schemes spread over a large area. Important changes have been made in the Famine Relief Code whereby it will be possible for Government to utilise moneys from the Famine Fund, both departmentally and through municipal and Local Board agencies, for carrying out works of permanent utility (instead of on relief works for the purpose of finding employment only) a programme for which will be prepared beforehand for each district and assistance will be given out of the Famine Relief Fund.

Experience gained during the last 10 or 15 years leads to the belief that direct famine relief will not be called for to the same extent as was the case in the past, and will be more or less confined to the provision of fodder and the direct assistance required for the relief of the aged and infirm and the inferior village servants. Government consider, therefore, that the drect form of famine relief should, in the first place, take the shape of fodder reserves, of kadbi as well as grass. Schemes for the storage of grass already exist at Dohad and Godhra in the Panch Mahals, at Nawapur in Khandesh District and at Palghar further south.

Extensions of this scheme have been decided on and it is proposed to store kadbi to the extent of 5 crores of pounds in the district of Ahmednagar alone. By arrangement with the District Local Board Government will advance a sum of 7½ lakhs of rupees without interest to cover the cost of purchasing and storing, and whatever profit the District Local Board may make will be laid aside in its own funds for the specific purpose of famine relief. Similarly, in Belgaum, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar stocks are to be held. The storage will be widely distributed in order to minimise as far as possible the risk or loss by fire and in such a way that railway transport will be easily possible. Money will also be provided for the purchase of chaffing machines, as by cutting up the thick hard ends, 30 per cent of the kadbi which is now wasted (as cattle cannot eat it) will be saved.

As regards Gujarat, it is proposed to have grass storage in various places, and for Kaira the plan is being considered of entering into contract by which the contractors will be liable to supply to Government in famine times, at certain fixed rates, part of the grass they get from the "kuraus" and "bids." In Ahmedabad district a contract of this kind has already been entered into. With regard to Khandesh Government consider that if it can make use of the forests and supply water facilities, that is all that is necessary, and the Forest Department has been asked to provide water supply in the forests, to be financed partly from the Famine Fund and partly from the grant of the Forest Department. The existing stores of grass total 350 lakhs of pounds. In Gujarat alone, if negotiotions are successful, this store will be more than doubled and with 5 crores of pounds in Ahmednagar and a proportional amount in the other districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, substantial provision will have been made for times of famine; but Government desire to emphasise the fact that this large scheme is undertaken, not to supplant but to supplement private effort and not to interfere with the ordinary trade movements of hay.

WELLS.

Another important measure which Government is about to adopt deals with the provision of water, which in the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Chunilal Mehta the Revenue Member, is the best means of relieving the necessities of the people and giving them the necessary resources to face the shock of famine. It must be remembered that despite the great irrigation works which exist or will soon be brought into operatation in this Presidency, the cultivable area to be protected by such schemes is comparatively small. Even in the Deccan the area irrigated by wells considerably exceeds the area protected by canal irrigation. The expansion of well irrigation is of prime importance; but the difficulty so far has been that the cultivators hesitate to take advantage of the present tagavi rules to sink wells owing to the danger of water not being found and the money being wasted, this being especially the case in the Central and Southern Divisions.

Government proposes to assist the cultivator to sink his well and the rates for boring will be reduced because Government will be able to meet any loss that might accrue, from the Famine Fund, and the cultivator, where the boring is unsuccessful, will be relieved of practically the whole cost. The risk of failure will be eliminated, as far as possible, by the employment of a water diviner who has been very successful in the work that he has done for the Agricultural Department and, for private landowners. This gentleman is at present employed in Ahmednagar where his powers of water divination are being tested, and Government have reasons to believe that his services will be of considerable value in finding sites where wells can be sunk with every prospect of success. Government propose to spend 2 lakhs of rupees for the purchase of 56 new boring machines, the present stock being only 27.

The water expert on the receipt of applications from the cultivators through the Collector, will examine the various sites where the wells are wanted and indicate where the wells should be sunk, or whether wells which are in disuse can be repaired or deepened and brought into use. Government will then put the boring machines to work; and if the water is found, the cultivator can at once proceed to build his well with tagai from Government where required. Interest as well as capital will only be recovered in the case of successful wells and in the case of unsuccessful ones not only the whole of the interest but a good portion of the capital also will be remitted by Government.

The importance of the relief afforded was pointed out by the Revenue Member in his speech on the subject to the Legislative Council in which he said that "if honourable members realise that the provision of wells is the best way to meet famine relief they will help Government whole-heartedly in advertising it among the cultivators as the best means of providing that full time employment that everybody recognises the cultivator must have. . . . The search for suitable subsidiary industries to occupy the spre time of the ryot has been long and difficult, and while I recognise that no efforts in that direction must be relaxed to strengthen the resources of the people, I venture to suggest well-irrigation as being of the most valuable assistance in the solution of this greate problem, for after all the best industry for agriculturists is agriculture itself."

The supply of drinking water in all the villages of the Presidency forms part of the scheme and a programme has been proposed, to be worked up to graddually, by means of which, in a certain number of years, every village in each district will have its well for supplying drinking water.

Other means of providing water such as small irrigation works, "pat-bandharas" on streams, and tanks, are also being investigated and a scheme prepared whereby, when the proposed works are approved, the cultivators will be able to carry them out either through co-operative funds or by Government tagai loans.

Note:—The above article was based upon the speech made by the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, the Revenue Member, in introducing the Budget estimates for Famine Relief in the Legislative Council on March 6.

HOUSEHOLD WATER SUPPLIES

MODERN ENGINEERING PRACTICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A great advance is to be recorded in recent years in the science of household water supply, a subject of particular interest just now in a number of places throughout the world. Thus extensive additions are to be made to the existing facilities at Hong Kong and Rangoon, and the Corporation of Manchester are to put in hand immediately a scheme, costing £10,000,000, to bring up to 70,000,000 gallons of water per day though 84 miles of pipes from Haweswater, the present consumption from Thirlmere being about 50,000,000 gallons per day. One of the main operations in water supply is filtration through sand, and for this the latest practice is the use of rapid mechanical sand filters which are cleaned every few days with compressed air, the sand being agitated and the flow of water reversed for a few moments, sweeping away all the separated impurities.

A good example of the latest principles on these lines in a new plant which has been installed by the Paterson Engineering Co. Ltd. of London for the town of Kilmarnock in Scotland, consisting of combined coagulation and rapid filtration equipment of 3,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, designed specially to suit the circumstances of discoloured water due to the collecting area being moorland and the necessity of much increased capacity as compared with the old type of sand filters originally in operation. The general principle consists in the colouring matter and suspended impurities being removed by means of a coagulent, the bulk of the precipitate separated by allowing the water to settle in a large specially designed tank, and the final elimination of the remainder of the impurities by means of modern mechanical filtration units.

The crude water has a fall of 200 feet to the installation and this is utilised in two water turbines so as to provide all the electrical power required for driving the plant complete. After passing through the turbines the water goes over a rectangular weir and there is then added automatically the necessary alumino-ferric coagulent, together with a trace of lime or chalk, by means of a "Paterson" dry reagent feed mechanism.

The treated water is subsequently discharged, by means of a trough provided with mixing baffles, to the re-action and sedimentation tanks, which are 380,000 gallons capacity, and after standing the partially clear water is then passed through a battery of 6 "Paterson" paten rapid mechanical filter units, giving a final and complete illustration by a downward passage through graded pebbles and sand.

Each of these units is essentially a ferro-concrete box 24'0in. x 12'0in. x 8'0in. deep, having a total filtering area of 1728 square feet, operating at a filtering speed of 72 gallons per square foot per hour, giving the total of 3,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, the arrangement being such that the water is discharged through inspecting boxes, which are lined with white glazed tiles, to detect any traces of colouring matter that might be left in.

Each unit is cleaned by means of compressed air, on the lines discussed, at intervals of 1-3 days and it is claimed the filtration is not less than 50 times as effective for the same area as the oldfashioned slow hand cleaned sand filter.

The Paterson Engineering Co. (India) Ltd. (Temple Chambers, Calcutta, are well-known in India and the Far East for water filtration and softening plant, and amongst the latest large mechanical filtration installations are those at Simla, Lucknow, and Delhi, although as a matter of fact they have over 40 plants at work throughout India.

INDIA'S OPIUM TRAFFIC.

TELL-TALE FIGURES OF INTERNAL CONSUMPTION.

MR. ANDREWS' MEMORANDUM.

This 'Memorandum on Opium was prepared by the author in Delhi during the Debate on Budget, March 6-12, at the request of the independent and Swaraj parties of the Legislative Assembly. A copy was also forwarded to Government officials:

The rapidly growing consumption of opium, with its alkaloids,morphia and heroin, is now becoming a menace to the world, in the same way as the 'white slave' traffic, and such diseases as 'plague' or 'leprosy'. Such evils can only be overcome by united international action. They can never be conquered by selfish isolation and national exclusive policy claiming rights of sovereignty.

At the present time, India stands to lose the friendship of those nations of the world, who are on the side of humanity in the great struggle against the opium poison, if she herself shoud prove unwilling to fall into line with the world reform movement, which aims at restricting the actual cultivation of opium to the full medicinal requirements of the world's population and to leave nothing over for smuggling purposes.

This was the great issue at Geneva and America. China and Japan were on the side of the world reform movement. Many of the smaller nations sypathised with them. But Great Britain and the Government of India stood out stubbornly against this world solution based on restriction of *cultivation*. They suggested instead a very long process of gradual reduction of opium smoking and a stricter safeguarding of the manufactured drugs of morphia and heroin, so that they should not come into the hands of unlicensed dealers. Those powers which were financially interested in the sale and manufacture of opium into morphine and heroin sided with them.

The contention of the opium reformers was that it is quite impossible to stop the secret sales of the drugs, when once they have been manufactured. One the other hand it is easy to detect how much of the opium poppy, with its white flower, is being grown. 'Stop excessive cultivation, say the reforms and you get at the root of all the mischief but once let the tiny pills of opium and its alkaloids lose upon the world and the will sure to be consumed by some one; they will be smuggled through, and no one will be able to detect them'.

When the solution put forward by the opium reformers was rejected by the Governments of India and Great Britain, America threatened to leave the Geneva Conference in despair. Great Britain tried to avoid this disaster and sent Lord Robert Cecil as a delegate in order, if possible, to smooth over matters and come to a compromise. But Lord Robert Cecil only offended the American delegation still further and refused to accept their proposal. Therefore, President Coolidge recalled the American delegates, and the Chinese delegates also left the Conference with them after three months of incessant delay and obstruction. Such a deadlock has been an event of world importance. It is likely to prevent America finally from becoming a member of the League of Nations. For America is saying: "If we cannot agree upon a purely humanitarian issue such as opium, how shall we agree about political questions?"A little less stubbornness on the part of the representative of the Government of India might have brought a different result.

There were two main disputes over which the break and deadlock came. In both of these unfortunately India was involved. They were as follows:—

(i) With regard to India's internal consumption of opium.

(ii) With regard to India's external opium traffic.

We may take these two disputes in order and deal with them separately. Below will be found the argument in each case:—

INTERNAL CONSUMPTION

(i) The Government of India declared at Geneva that India's internal consumption of opium could not be limited to India's medicinal needs. But the opium reformers, including America, would have been satisfied, if India had agreed to reduce internal consumption approximately to the index-figure of the League of Nations, which stands at 6 seers per 10,000 of population. That amount of 6 seers per 10,000 is arrived at after much calculation, and is regarded as sufficient to supply amply the full medicinal requirements to civilised people. To-day, the opium figure for the whole of India is nearly 12 seers per 10,000 of the Indian population, or nearly double the estimate of the League of Nations. But while there are 'opium' addicted areas in India where the consumption is enormously too high, there are also many whole provinces, wherein the League of Nations index-figure is hardly at all exceeded. For instance, the United Provinces stands lowest, with a rate of 6 per 10,000,—exactly the League of Nations figure. Bengal, Behar and Madras stand next, with a ratio of 8 per 10,000. The Punjab stands in the middle, with a average of 11 per 10,000. Bombay is double the amount, with 22 per 10,000; and Burma's figure is 28. Assam is far the worst of all, with the alarming rate of 52 per 10,000. In some districts of Assam, where the Assamese race predominates, the rate goes up to 173 seers per 10,000 and 182 seers and even to 237 seers in one instance. The last named figure is the worst in India and Burma. In Burma, the presence of the Chinese make for a high average. We have Mergui, with its tin mines which employ Chinese labourers, with a consumption of 147 seers per 10,000 and Tavoy with 66 per 10,000 and Katha with 55 and so on. These high figures in Burma are due to the presence of Chinese who are opium smokers.

But the most alarming figures of all are probably to be found in the modern industrial centres of India itself. There the excessive consumption of opium is very marked, and we know from the records of Bombay and Ahmedabad and Calcutta how much this is given by mothers to young babies. The figures are as follows:—

Calcutta consumes 144 seers per 10,000
Rangoon consumes 108 seers per 10,000
Ferozepore consumes 60 seers per 10,000
Ludhiana consumes 49 seers per 10,000
Lahore consumes 40 seers per 10,000.
Amritsar consumes 28 seers per 10,000
Cawnpore consumes 29 seers per 10,000
Ahmedabad consumes 42 seers per 10,000
Bombay consumes 43 seers per 10,000
Broach consumes 51 seers per 10,000
Sholapur consumes 35 seers per 10,000
Karachi consumes 46 seers per 10,000
Hyderabad Consumes 52 seers per 10,000 (Sind)
Madras consumes 26 seers per 10,000
Cuttack consumes 25 seers per 10,000
Balasore consumes 56 seers per 10,000

In Calcutta and Rangoon, the presence of Chinese probably accounts for the extraordinarily high percentage. It is not difficult to see that on the whole the mass of the Indian village population remains remarkably free from excess in opium consumption (except in Assam and Burma). But the town population, where the religious sanctions of the village life have broken down, has begun to succumb to the insidious opium habit and the danger is very great indeed of still further increase of vicious consumption of opium. I have already mentioned the daily doping of babies. This leads to chronic constipation and children who are thus habitually doped suffer from debility and intestinal weakness for the rest of their lives. We are in danger of producing a weakly and debilated industrial population which will be a terrible drag on the prosperity of India in the future.

Let me, before passing on, give in a table the opium consumption of the different provinces and areas:—

United Provinces 6.6 per 10,000.
Bengal 8.1 per 10,000
Behar and Orissa 8.3 per 10,000
Madras 8.5 per 10,000
N.W. Frontier 10.2 per 10,000
Punjab 12.0 per 10,000
Central Provinces 16.1 per 10,000
Bombay 22.2 per 10,000
Burma 28.7 per 10,000
Assam 52.1 per 10,000
Beluchistan 6.0 per 10,000
Ajmere 52.7 per 10,000
Coorge 2.3 per 10,000
Delhi not given
Grand Total 12.0 per 10,000

After examining these figures very carefully it will be seen that it is in the most thickly populated *agricultural* provinces, on the whole that the lowest records are made. The first four provinces, whose records are fairly near the League of Nations index figure of 6 per 10,000 have a population of 170,000,000. It is clear therefore that if we were to deal thoroughly and drastically with what might be called the darker areas, such as Assam and the industrial centres, we should effect two objects.

(a) We could counteract the terribly near danger of the vast bulk of the Indian population becoming infected—a fate which has already happened to China.

(b) We should be able to bring down the final grand total for the whole of India, which is now just double the League of Nations index figure, to a much more decent level. Indeed we might bring the All-India record within the medicinal limits recognised by the League of Nations itself.

It may be stated, without hesitation, that if we could bring the All-India figure down to 8 instead of 12, the League of Nations at Geneva would be satisfied. The actual figure for America to-day is 8 grains per head which works out at about 4 seers per 10,000 of the population. But Switzerland, even with a Dangerous Drugs Act is as high as India's present rate of 12 seers. I have quoted these statistics to show that there is still undoubtedly large variation even in the West where opium can only be obtained under medical prescription.

What follows from this analysis is the fact, that if we seriously tackle the three outstanding evils of the present internal opium situation in India, namely,

(a) The Chinese evil in Burma and Calcutta.
(b) The Assamese race addiction.
(c) The increasing evil at industrial centres.

we might actually be able, *without a* Dangerous *Drugs Act at all which would* be very difficult to work in India) to bring our opium consumption down to a much lower figure than at present, and we should be able to stand a very fair comprison with Japan and the leading nations of the West. But for such a drastic revision and impartial enquiry to be effective an All-India Committee must be appointed. It would not be satisfactory merely to rely on local investigation for as will be seen from the above analysis, the problem must be tackled as a whole. I hope that such a drastic enquiry will be asked for when the Opium Vote is brought forward on the Budget. The Royal Commission of 1894-5, on which the Government of India continually relies, is now out of date. A new India has come to birth since then, with new industrial and other problems. Also India has become an Original member of the League of Nations. For these and other reasons a new enquiry is absolutely necessary. Whether it should be a Royal Commission or not should be decided by the Legislative Chambers.

It ought to be made clear to everyone that Japan and the United States and practically every western country have refused to make revenue out of opium because they are aware that consumption beyond medical requirements is a dead loss in health and strength and moral stamina to the whole nation. As Ruskin so well pointed out, the ultimate wealth of any country is the weal, or well-being, of the people. No financial return can make up for loss of health and moral stamina. Therefore every rupee saved from the opium revenue is equal to many rupees saved in public in health and public efficiency. A fall in the opium revenue must be always a matter for congratulation. A rise in the opium revenue is a thing to be feared.

EXTERNAL CONSUMPTION.

(ii) It is now necessary to true to the export of opium from India to the countries of the Far East for purposes of opium smoking. In the end, at Geneva, it was over this opium exported for smoking,—rather than over the internal consumption of opium in India beyond medical requirements,—that America finally broke away and left the Conference.

It is necessary at this point very closely to follow the American argument, because the good faith and honour of India are involved. America has publicly accused the Indian Government of conniving at a breach of a solemn contract signed and sealed at the Hague Convention of 1912-13, in the plainest possible terms and in quite undiplomatic language. Great Britain and India were accused before the League of Nations of a breach of treaty. Many apologetic words were uttered afterwards by Lord Robert Cecil in trying to smooth matters over, but in spite of all attempts at a compromise and appeals to the American delegation to withdraw the words uttered, the strong, blunt and almost brutal accusation still remained unrepealed and uncorrected. President Coolidge fully approving of the action of the American delegation, recalled the delegates by a curt cablegram in disgust.

Let us examine very carefully the actual point at which this breach occurred and the accusation which was levelled against Great Britain and India as responsible and civilised nations.

The Hague Convention of 1912-13 in Article VII states as follows:—

"The contracting powers shall prohibit the import and export of prepared opium. Those Powers, however, which are not yet ready to prohibit immediately the export of prepared opium shall prohibit it as soon as possible."

A large proportion of the opium exported from India goes to the British possessions in the Far East. It is at once prepared by the Government of these British possessions for opium smoking and sold in opium dens under a Government monopoly. The Government of India gets out of its contract by saying that it does not send out prepared opium but raw opium. The American Delegation stated that this was a mere quibble. It was a connivance between two parties at a breach of contract, because it was well-known that all the opium sent out from India to the Far East was used for smoking purposes.

The British possessions in the Far East which *imported* this Indian opium took shelter under the words "shall prohibit it as soon as possible." They said that they needed time to bring the traffic to an end. The American delegates pointed out that thirteen years had already elapsed since the signing of the Hague Convention, on January 23, 1912. How much *more* time did the contracting Powers want? Could they go on delaying till Doomsday?

Then Lord Robert Cecil brought forward on behalf of Great Britain and India the proposal that first of all it should be ascertained by an international commission that no opium was being smuggled from China. *After that date*, fifteen years should be allowed to elapse, at the end of which the contracting Powers should agree to suppress opium smoking.

America replied that this would mean only another interminable delay. By such a dilatory course opium smoking would be suppressed somewhere near 1950. Even then just as there had been thirteen years delay already since the signing of the Hague Convention so there might be again a still further postponement.

Then America made a last offer. America agreed to a period of 15 years delay 'rom the present actual date' or 28 years delay from the actual date of the singing of the Hague Convention. Was not that long enough?

Great Britain and India refused and Lord Robert Cecil insisted on his own formula of "fifteen years after it has been ascertained by an international commission that no smuggling is taking place from China."

From that point the deadlock was final. One adjournment after another took place but both parties maintained their position, America still offered a fifteen years delay from January 1925. Great Britain offered fifteen years from the time that China should go dry.

Let us see how the matter stands for India itself and the obligations of the Indian people with respect to world opinion and the opinion of the League of Nations.

It is quite certain that practically every chest of opium that leaves India for the Far East is immediately prepared for smoking and used for smoking. Therefore Indian opium which is used all over the Far East should oviously come under this article of the Hague Convention. The only real ambiguity lies in the closing words: "Shall prohibit it as soon as possible."

Having signed this article VII, we in India ought as soon as possible to have re-

"In the opium Debate itself an Enquiry was promised by the Government of India provided the Local Government did not raise objection. It is most important to obtain from every Local Government an approval of an Enquiry.

duced our export of opium to the Far East to such amounts as are sanctioned by the League of Nations, i.e. to about 6 to 8 seers per 10,000 of population. At present, the consumption of Indian opium for smoking in the Straits Settlement, is well over 1,000 seers per 10,000 of the Chinese population to whom its sale is permitted. The same is almost equally true of Indo-China and Macao and other Far Eastern possessions. Whatever we may lose in revenue by forfeiting this trade we shall win back a hundred times over in moral prestige throughout the world.

Here again the whole problem of opium exported from India should be settled after a careful and thorough enquiry by a first rate Commission. At Geneva, as I have already shown, and repeat for the sake of absolute clearness, the Government of India along with Great Britain proposed that first of all an interval should be allowed for opium smoking to continue in the Far East until China stopped its excessive opium cultavation; *afterwards* a period of fifteen years should be counted, and, at the end of this whole *double* period, opium smoking should be suppressed. America propsed that fifteen years should be allowed from the date of the end of the Geneva Conference, not from the time when China ceased to cultivate excessive opium. Furthermore, America declared that the attitude of Great Britain and India had been merely obstructionist throughout.

We ought not to be satisfied with this attitude taken up by the Government of India on our behalf, which has so offended America that she left the Geneva Conference. At least, we should submit our export traffic to a thorough investigation just as we should submit our internal consumption. If there is anything which is against the dictates of humanity, we should be at once ready to sacrifice this very small fraction of our Indian revenue. In the long run, the moral credit that India will obtain in the world, by taking up a truly humanitarian attitude on this question, is of far more material and spiritual importance to India in her history than a certain number of rupees in hand to-day which are obtained by offering to other people what is recognised as a poison. Just as Great Britain won Great credit in history a century ago, by the suppression of the slave traffic, even so India may obtain great credit in history to-day by the suppression of the opium traffic.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS.

MADRAS, March 26.

During to-day's budget discussion, interesting questions relating to Government's jail poucy were raised and the Home Member's demand for Rs. 30.14 lakhs for the administration of jails was agreed to, subject to a reduction of Rs. 100,100. Reduction was effected under two motions. The first was a token motion proposing a cut or Rs. 100 to request Government to do away with racial discrimination in the matter of diet between Europeans and Indians. The second motion was raised for the purpose of economy and reduced the allotment by one lakh of rupees. Two members including the Deputy President of the House while speaking on this motion voiced the dissatisfaction of the House in regard to Government's policy in not releasing M. P. Narayana Menon (Hindu Congressman) who was convicted for complicity in the rebellion and whose release was urged by the Legislative Council last year by means of a resolution. The Home Member explaining the position of Government said that it would be very unfair to single out Narayana Menon for release while hundreds of Moplahs most of whom his followers who were convicted for minor offences were still in jail. Such a course was likely to create resentment in the Moplah circles. The Home Member understood that Moplahs in the area of rebellion were not in favour of his release.

POLICE BUDGET.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer next introduced the Police Budget. A nominal cut was proposed by a member to urge reduction in the strength of the City C. I. D. staff. The Law Member pointed out that the staff was not unnecessarily large and was too small compared with the other cities. With regard to the charge that every political worker was being shadowed and tracked by two constables, the Law Member held that it was a very exaggerted statement and could not be true. The motion was lost and further discussion on the demand was adjourned till to-morrow.

MOPLAH PRISONERS.

The Home Member was heckled to-day in the Council by several members on the question of the migration of Moplah prisoners to the Andamans. The Home Member pointed out that it was not a question of transportation at all and said that Government had done service to these prisoners by arranging to send them with their families to the Andamans. He also stated that a large number of Moplah prisoners had applied to Government for facilities to go to the Andamans with their families.—A. P.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MADRAS, March 27.

During discussion on the Police Budget in the Legislative Council to-day, several members criticised Government policy in regard to the special police which are posted in Malabar and East Coast areas. A sum of Rs. 367,300 has been provided in the Budget for the maintenance of these special forces in rebel areas of Malabar and Agency Tracts and a reduction of one lakh in the provision was proposed on the ground that there was no necessity for keeping these special forces in the areas concerned at the proposed strength. This motion was carried by 32 votes to 30 and the demand for police administration (Rs. 153 point 97 lakhs) was agreed to subject to the reduction of one lakh. The Council next voted 9 point 07 lakhs for Education (Reserved) 1,31,11,000 for Education (transferred). All the remaining demands were put from the Chair and agreed to without discussion. The Council then rose to meet on Monday when demands for supplementary grants will be made and other official business transacted. Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to non-official business and the session will then close.—A.P.

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EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

NO SPECIAL RESTRICTION AGAINST INDIANS.

MADRAS, March 27.

Sir William Snowden, Chief Presidency for five years of the State of South Australia who is touring round the world enquiring into the administration of jails and forest conservation by the various Governments, arrived in Madras to-day on his way to Colombo *en route* to Australia on the completion of his tour in India. In an interview with the Associated Press, Sir William referring to Australia and Indian immigrants said:—"I found in travelling through India that there is an impression here that Australia legislates especially against the entrance of Indians. The fact is there is no more discrimination in our immigration laws against the admission of Indians as there is against Germans, Americans, Russians or any other nationalities. The only test applied, apart from health and financial qualifications so that no man shall be admitted if he be a chronic invalid or destitute person, is the language test to which every new comer is liable." Turning to prison administration, he found that the tendency everywhere was to improve the conditions of life for prisoners.

Sir William Snowden has visited almost all the chief centres of India. He leaves Madras to-night by the Ceylon mail boat for Colombo *en route* to Australia.—A.P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, March 27.

Political Department:—Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Macpherson, Resident, Western Rajputana States, officiates as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara in addition to his own duties vice Sir Erskine Holland granted one month's leave.

Home Department:—Mr. R. Littlehailes, officiating Educational Commissioner with the Government of India is appointed to be a member of the Staff Selection Board in addition to his own duties vice Mr. J. A. Richey, resigned. Mr. T. Sloan, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, and a member of the Staff Selection Board is appointed Chairman of the Staff Selection Board in addition to his own duties vice Mr. J. A. Richey.

Finance Department, (Military):—Lt.-Col. E. B. Peacock, Command-Controller of Military Accounts, reverts to army duty. Lt.-Col. H. C. Stevens of Military Accounts Department, has been appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command and United Provinces District.

Education, Health and Lands Department:—Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari, Saiyid Raza Ali, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Captain Ajab Khan and Mr. E. G. Fleming have been nominated to form the Standing Committee with the Department of Education, Health and Lands except the subject of Emigration for which the following Committee has been nominated from amongst the panels elected by the two chambers:—Nawab Sir Umer Hayat Khan, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Hari Singh Gour, M. K. C. Neogy, M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail and Maulvi Abul Kasem.

Commerce Department:—Mr. P. P. Ginwala, member, Tariff Board, has been granted combined leave out of India for about eight months.—A.P.

UNION BANK MISFEASANCE CASE.

DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR TO PAY.

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

Justices Walsh and Mukherjee passed orders to-day in what was known as the Union Bank misfeasance case in which certain directors and the auditor of the bank were prosecuted at the instance of S. K. Dey and Co., Liquidators. The Court found that the bank was a kind of glorified money-lending business holding itself out to the Bengali community of Allahabad who were willing to place their savings in fixed deposits with the bank at a satisfactory rate of interest. It was so badly managed that on the date of liquidation the bank had no securities in their possession but had liabilities to the extent of two lakhs. Kedarnath Mitra, the absconding manager, was responsible for the transactions. The Company made no profits from 1915 and every rupee distributed by way of dividend was part of the capital of the bank. "The directors have failed to discharge the burden placed on them and they are liable *prima facie* under section 235 of the Companies Act."

The order of the Court was that the directors and the auditor should pay the dividends declared each year out of capital from 1915, to the extent of about Rs. 45,000 with costs of the liquidators.—A.P.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

KEEN COMPETITION.

NAGPUR, March 28.

For some days past there has been some agitation over the question of the election of a President for the Nagpur Municipality. At a meeting of the Local Swarajists held last night to nominate a candidate for the presidency Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., urged that a full fledged Swarajist should be nominated and he supported Dr. L. V. Paranjpye's candidature. Another section of the Swarajists headed by Messrs. Mandlekar and Padhye, pleaders, supported Mr. M. R. Bobade, High Court pleader, on his promise in writing that he has no objection to sign the Swaraj Party pledge if he is adopted by the Swaraj Party. After a heated discussion of about four hours Dr. Paranjpe's nomination was rejected by a large majority. Dr. Moonje, leader of the Swaraj Party did not attend the meeting. There is a keen contest for the presidency. Mr. Bobade, Mr. Niyogi (Independent), Mr. Parekh and Mr. Deshpande (Liberal) are the rival candidates.

SUIT FOR INJUNCTION.

A Civil suit has been filed for injunction against the holding of the municipal committee on the 2nd April to elect office-bearers and challenging the validity of the selection of the members. Orders are expected to-day.—A. P.

SUIT FOR INJUNCTION DISMISSED.

NAGPUR, March 28.

The civil suit for an injunction against the holding of the municipal committee to elect the President and vice-Presidents has been dismissed. In rejecting the injunction the Judge held that he has no jurisdiction to interfere in the matter. So the elections will take place on 2nd April.—A. P.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY

OFFICIAL PLEDGES FOR ABOLITION RECALLED.

EFFECT OF UNFAIR JAPANESE COMPETITION.

MILLOWNERS' MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

The following memorial has been addressed by Bombay Millowners' Association (jointly with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) to the Viceroy on the subject of the Cotton Excise Duty:—

Respectfully Sheweth,

That Your Memorialists are two Associations of persons, firms and Companies owning or interested in the cotton manufacturing mills of India, and are representative of a very large share of the said industry.

That since the year 1896, the cotton manufacturing industry of India has been subjected to an Excise Duty of 3 1/2 per cent. on all cloth manufactured in Indian mills.

That the said Duty was levied by the Government of India not on their own initiative but under pressure from the Imperial Government as was admitted at the time by Sir James Westland, the Finance Member of the Government of India.

"I would not be dealing straightforwardly with the Council" said Sir James Westland, "if I pretend that this measure was recommended by the Government of India on its own merits..... I cannot help thinking that the Government is placed in some difficulty in defending the provisions of a Bill which they have professedly brought forward as imposed upon them by conditions required by the Secretary of State and not by conditions which they themselves entirely or independently approve of."

That since the date of its very imposition the Cotton Excise Duty has evoked bitter resentment among people of all shades of opinion, both official and non-official and it has been condemned on all hands as violating the recognised principles of taxation being a tax on production of a prime necessity of life.

That in 1916, Lord Hardinge, on behalf of the Government of India, solemnly pledged the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty in the following memorable words:—

"I need hardly say that the Government of India have no desire to create controversies here, in England or elsewhere at the present time by the discussion of questions affecting Indian interests; but they are glad to have had the opportunity of placing on official record their views that the import duty on cotton fabrics should be raised and that the excise duty should for the present remain at its actual figure, and an assurance given that it will be abolished as soon as financial conditions will permit."

Sir Valentine Chirol, in his book on "Indian Unrest", has said:—

"No measure has done greater injury to the cause of Free Trade in India than this Excise Duty on manufactured cotton, for none has done more to undermine Indian faith in the principles of justice upon which British rule claims, and on the whole, legitimately claims to be based."

In the course of the debate that took place in the House of Commons on 14th March 1917, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, spoke of the Cotton Excise Duty as "an open and running sore" and added "It has offered a ready weapon to every ill-wisher of our rule: it has been the theme of every seditious writer; not only that, it rankles as an injustice and an indignity in the mind of every loyal Indian who cares about these things."

LORD HARDINGE'S PLEDGE.

In the speech referred to in the preceding paragraph, Mr. Austen Chamberlain further remarked that "more striking than the unanimity of sentiment among the representatives of Indian opinion is the unanimity of sentiment among the British, where you might have expected divergence of view." In support of this statement, Mr. Chamberlain quoted the opinion of the Viceroy and of the Governors of the two most important provinces of the country. Lord Hardinge in his famous despatch to the Secretary of State characterised the Cotton Excise Duty as "a purely adventitious piece of injustice." Lord Willingdon the Governor of Bombay said:

"As to the economic question, I entirely agree about the Excise Duty; India can no longer be exploited for the benefit of political parties at home. This view may appear to come strangely from one who was a party man not many years ago, but perhaps it comes with all the more force on that account, seeing that, after knowing more of the subject, I am clear as to the iniquity of the present tax."

Lord Carmichael, the Governor of Bengal said:

"I have heard this duty discussed by people of all sorts. I have never heard any one try to defend it, though I have heard people who —or whose friends, profit by it, say, that they hope the Government won't give up supporting it."

That during the debate in the House of Commons, His Majesty's Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George remarked as below:

"Take all the great leaders of Indian opinion. Take the late Mr. Gokhale, who, I suppose, was the greatest liberal reformer ever produced in India. He spoke repeatedly and strongly, against these Excise Duties. He made constant appeals to this country to repeal them. He was one of the very best friends that British rule ever had in India and, speaking as a friend of Great Britain, and as one anxious that we should strengthen our hold upon the population of India, he never ceased to protest against the Excise Duty and to appeal for its abrogation. There was also a Member of this House who was himself an Indian and who sat here for years. He was, I think, a Member for a London constituency. I have heard him repeatedly speak strongly on this subject in this House. Take other Indian representatives. Take the Native representatives on the Council of India. Take the Indian National Congress. Take every shade of Indian opinion. It is perfectly unanimous in its condemnation of the Excise Duties which have been imposed, and in its demand that they should be repealed."

That in 1922, the pledge given by Lord Hardinge six years earlier was further confirmed by Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Finance Member of Lord Chelmsford's Government, in the following words:—

"Both Lord Hardinge and Sir William Meyer gave expression to a sentiment which I still feel and my colleagues, I am sure, still feel that the Cotton Excise Duty in itself 'qua' countervailing duty was undesirable and that it ought ultimately to be removed."

That in 1922 Sir Malcolm Hailey made the following admissions regarding the Cotton Excise Duty:—

"I will admit all the theoretical arguments against cotton duty. I admit that it has an unhappy history. I admit that in itself it is not a good tax, because it is a tax on production and not on profits. But I say let us have this tax if it is only for six months, until the Fiscal Commission can give us a scientific readjustment which will give us money without reproducing the undesirable incidence of the present tax."

That soon thereafter the Indian Fiscal Commission published their report, in which they stated that "the existing cotton Excise Duty should, in view of its past history and associations, be unreservedly condemned, and that the Government of India should frankly express their desire to clean the slate."

That in February 1923, a resolution was moved in the Legislative Assembly recommending inter alia a policy of discriminating protection as the one best suited to the interests of India. The Hon. the Commerce Member moved an amendment which inter alia stated:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council:—

(a) That he accepts in principle the proposition that the fiscal policy of the Government of India may legitimately be directed towards fostering the development of industries in India:

(b) That in the application of the above principle of protection, regard must be had to the financial needs of the country and to the present dependence of the Government of India on import, export and excise duties for a large part of its revenue."

The inclusion of the word "Excise Duties" in Sir Charles Innes' amendment created misgivings in the minds of several members of the Legislative Assembly inasmuch as it appeared to give Government a loophole for the indefinite postponement of the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty but the anxiety of Members was allayed by assurances solemnly given by Sir Charles Innes and Sir Basil Blackett, that the Cotton Excise Duty would be abolished in the near future.

That in September 1924, the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution urging the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty.

That in the course of the debate the Hon. the Commerce Member said:—

"There is no Britisher in India who does not regret that this tax was ever put on."

and the Hon. Finance Member said:

"I should not be averse to being the Finance Member in whose period this historic wrong was righted."

That in the course of the said debate, the Honourable the Commerce Member also acknowledged that there was no competition between cloth manufactured in Lancashire and cloth manufactured by Indian Mills.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

That Sir Edward Stockton, the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber, speaking the other day in Manchester, endorsed this fact and stated that the agitation the Indian Mills were carrying on against the repeal of the Excise Duty was directed not against Lancashire, but against Japan.

That for the last three years, the Indian Mill Industry has faced almost unprecedented depression, stocks are accumulating, and margins are dwindling. The recently published Balance Sheets of several Mills reveal a most dismal outlook.

That one of the most disturbing factors the Indian Cotton manufacturing industry has had to face is the increase in the importation of Japanese goods into this country. Owing to the high degree of protection enjoyed by Japanese Mills, it has been possible for them to sell their goods in the Indian markets at prices which are often less than what it costs Indian mills to manufacture similar goods. It is a fact beyond controversy that Japan importing its raw cotton from India, paying freight thereon, manufacturing it into yarn and cloth and shipping it back to India and paying a duty of 5 per cent. on yarn and 11 per cet. on cloth, can sell its yarn and cloth and shipping it back to India and Indian Mill can manufacture similar yarn or cloth to yield a profit. It can be imagined that the competition in the markets of Calcutta and Madras, to which ports the Japanese can ship their manufactures at the same rate of freight as they do to Bombay, while the Bombay Mills have to bear railway freight in addition, is even more severe. It is, however, a well-known fact that special shipping rebates and other concessions are granted which aids the sale of such goods manufactured in Japan in competition with goods manufactured in India.

That owing to Factory legislation the Indian Mills now work for only 10 hours daily or 60 hours weekly. Other legislative restrictions have been imposed on Indian Mills by the Washington Convention of 1919. The Japanese representatives at Washington subscribed to this Convention but it was never ratified by them, and your Memorialists state with a due sense of responsibility that the Japanese Millowners have not carried out the terms of this Convention and Hours of Labour have not been restricted. Japanese Mills still work 22 hours a day in two shifts, they even employ women labour at night. Furthermore, wages are lower in Japan, hours of work longer and the general conditions under which work is carried much inferior to those existing in Indian Mills. Your Memorialists submit that it is not equitable when they loyally carry out the terms of a Convention which seriously handicaps them in competing with a country which has not ratified it they should be further handicapped in their struggle by the continuance of this inequitable tax.

That Sir Phillip Cunliffe Lister, the President of the Board of Trade, in speaking at the House of Commons the other day said:—

"Before an industry can obtain inquiry for protection under the safeguarding of Industries Act, it had to show not only that some countries' wages were lower, but that the competition was exceptional and the imports were abnormal."

The figures shown in appendix will prove that the competition from which the Indian Mills are suffering is exceptional and increasing year by year, and that the imports were abnormal from Japan, especially taking into consideration the latest figures for 10 months ending 31st January, 1925.

That the Japanese exchange has depreciated abnormally compared with the par of Rs. 150 for 100 yen, the present rate Rs. 112 and this depreciated exchange further assists such competition against the Indian Mills.

PLIGHT OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY.

That owing to protective duties levied in Japan, the shipment of yarn and piece-goods from India to Japan and China has now practically ceased and while Japanese goods are being imported into India to compete with Indian Mills. That the shipment of yarn from India to China having ceased Indian Mills have had to instal more looms to use the products of the spindles.

That under the above circumstances and the pledges given to the Indian Mill Industry from time to time by successive Viceroys and Government Members it was hoped that the Finance Member in his Budget this year seeing that he had a surplus, could have seen his way to repeal the excise duty charged on Indian mills, that instead of repealing this duty, the Finance Member has utilised the surplus in remitting provincial contributions of Madras, Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab, and not given any relief to the leading industry in India, viz., the cotton mill industry or to the Bombay Presidency.

That the pledge of Viscount Hardinge, Viceroy of India in 1916, was given to the Mill industry long before the reforms were granted, and the provincial contributions were fixed between the provinces and the Central Government. Your Memorialists submit that as the pledge to the Mill industry was prior in date, it should be carried out by the Finance Member.

The major portion of the Cotton Mill industry in India is situate in the Presidency of Bombay. Out of the excise duty of 2.10 crores paid by the Indian Mills to the Central Government, nearly 1.80 crores are paid by the Mills in Bombay Presidency. That in the past, the Government of India derived large revenues from the Bombay Presidency in the shape of income-tax and super-tax to the extent of 6 crores out of a total revenue under this head of 17 crores. If a final blow is struck to the Indian Mill Industry the Bombay Presidency as a whole will be seriously affected as its progress and welfare principally depend on its mill industry.

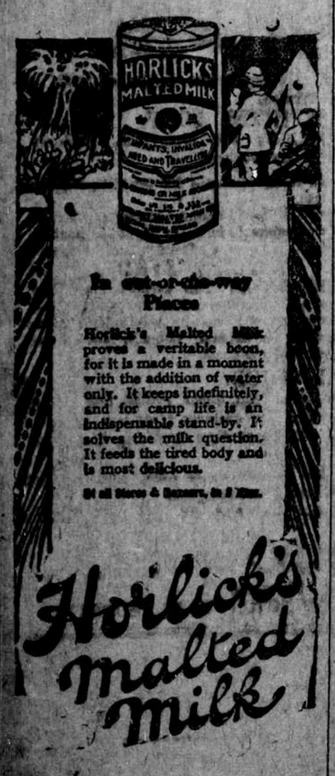
Your Memorialists therefore pray, that Your Excellency's Government will take the above facts into consideration and repeal the Cotton Excise Duty.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS FROM JAPAN.

	Yds.	Rs.
1914-15	5,975,970	2,867,118
1915-16	38,200,999	6,719,808
1916-17	97,567,393	23,584,765
1917-18	94,556,347	32,551,535
1918-19	238,128,138	96,408,139
1919-20	75,952,374	26,862,579
1920-21	170,322,948	83,696,228
1921-22	90,275,210	36,701,587
1922-23	107,778,096	42,490,067
1923-24	121,901,749	45,944,594
10 months ending 31st Jan. 1925	128,220,157	47,690,790

YARN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

	lbs.	Rs.
1914-15	921,730	1,225,280
1915-16	701,929	778,135
1916-17	4,007,635	5,310,625
1917-18	4,216,491	8,239,480
1918-19	27,280,386	53,291,503
1919-20	1,917,955	6,070,600
1920-21	20,122,799	48,993,773
1921-22	14,915,009	29,585,181
1922-23	26,546,905	52,042,449
1923-24	20,430,025	38,517,605
Ten months ending 31st Jan. 1925	25,328,573	47,610,778



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SASSOON UNITED MILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha's letter referring at length to my firm and myself.

I do not shirk criticism and have no complaint as to Mr. Bharucha's and his friends' disappointment at the results of the Mills.

Mr. Bharucha quotes the Swan, Finlay, Pearl and Textile Mills, but omits the Century, an admittedly well managed Mill with ample reserves which though paying a dividend, did so out of past earnings and frankly shows a loss on the year's trading of 4 1/2 lakhs. This loss if taken per loom and spindle is about the same proportionately as that in the United Mills.

Mr. Bharucha asks me to place power and reliance on our own men. That is exactly what I do and if Mr. Bharucha would accept the invitation I have extended to him and spend a couple of days studying the work that is done, I should be glad to have his detailed report on where our employees are over-paid, over-officious and inefficient whether foreign or otherwise.

My policy has been to get the best talent possible irrespective of country, caste, or creed and every employee connected with our firm knows that if he works loyally and efficiently, he will always receive fair-minded and sympathetic encouragement and justice from our Directorate. I have always set my face against any attempt at favouritism even to members of my own community.

Now what are Mr. Bharucha's concrete suggestions as to reconstruction. They are based on one thing and one thing only. That the Preference Shareholders should give up part of their property for nothing.

Mr. Bharucha has been told times without number that these Preference Shares are owned by a Corporation which is in fact group of trusts. He asks if these trusts are family trusts. *They are.* He states that I am the principal beneficiary. Though I have a large life interest in them, that does not give me or the trustees the right to literally give away part of the assets in their care. Mr. Bharucha must know that it is the essential duty of trustees to consider the interests of the eventual beneficiaries.

The owners of the ordinary shares (and here i may be pertinent to point out that the Trust invested over a crore in the ordinary shares at the time of issue and has not sold a single one and can therefore not claim infallible wisdom in its operations) have made a bad deal.

We are working as hard as any Managing Agents and putting all our financial resources at the disposal of the Company, so as to pull it through this stormy period. If we were only thinking of the advantage of the Preference Shareholders, we should support the suggestion of Mr. Suntoke, of whose opinion Mr. Bharucha appears to attach a great deal of weight to, and put the Company into liquidation and the assets up to auction, which would shatter any hopes the ordinary shareholders might have of getting back their money.

Now, let me deal with what Mr. Bharucha calls our questionable arrangements.

The Patel Cotton Company of which my firm own a half share (just as the family trusts own over a half share in the United) are the upcountry agents of our group of Mills. That is to say they buy Kapas for them, gin it, and press it at a fixed rate and ship it to Bombay charging a fixed commission for doing this business. This cotton never belongs to the Patel Cotton Company who are merely giving service to the Mills, in the same way that the Tata Hydro Electric Company's supply power to the Tata Mills. And my experience of such arrangements is that the Associated Companies usually benefit. In any case, we have found that our Mills have benefited and the Board which include, as can be seen, practical members of the Mill industry has congratulated us on the success of our cotton operations.

The same thing applies to home purchases. Our Manchester house buys and ships on account of the Mills at a fixed commission and all allowances and rebates they may receive go to the Mills. This work would have to be done by someone and paid for, and I am satisfied that the Mills benefit by the service given.

I may say, in passing, that there is nothing now in the arrangement which we are working under and Mr. Bharucha will find that some of the most successful of the Mills whose results he is satisfied with, work on a similar basis—in fact, in some cases the Managing Agents are interested in the selling organisation, which is not the case with us.

I do not wish it to be thought that I am any more pleased with the concrete results than are our shareholders and I would welcome any practical suggestion to improve the situation and not merely reiterated demands that one class of shareholders should be benefited at the expense of another class, which is neither equitable nor practical.

Mr. Bharucha's training and career may have taught him to consider crores as mere flea bites—mine has not.—Yours, etc.,

E. VICTOR SASSOON.

INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALIST CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This Congress will be held at Paris this year in September next when Spiritualists from all countries will meet together. The aim of the Congress will be to show clearly the scientific character of experimental Spiritualism as well as the moral and social importance of Spiritualistic doctrine on the development of human brotherhood. It will be a great manifestation of the real power of the Spiritualistic movement throughout the entire world.

The action of the Congress will aim at being moral and socially showing to men of all races and all classes the positive and absolute consequences which flow the experimental proof established to-day of the plurality of lives.

The programme of the Congress includes spirit-writing photographs, direct voices, and other spiritualistic phenomena. A Spiritualistic Exhibition will also be held containing messages, manuscript, [illegible] Spiritualists are earnestly requested to send their communications and exhibits to the undersigned at the very latest by the end of April 1925.

It is absolutely necessary that India should have its representative at the Congress. The All India Spiritualistic Conference has done me a great honour by electing me a delegate to the Congress. I have therefore, to appeal to all the Spiritualists in India and asks of them besides their spiritual collaboration pecuniary contribution towards the heavy expenses of my mission to Paris. It is estimated that at least five thousand rupees will be required for the purpose. I trust that India will generously support me to attend the Congress in view of the urgency of having a representative at the Congress and the efforts that I have made so far to spread this cause in India.—Yours, etc.,

V. D. RISHI.

29 Panjrapol Chawl,
Gaiwadi, Girgaon
Bombay.

TRIAL OF MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS.

CASE REFERRED TO HIGH COURT.

POONA, March 23.

The final stage of the campaign of obstruction against the work of the Tata Company at Mulshi was reached to-day in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Poona, when the trial of Mr. M. P. Bapat, leader of the gang of Satyagrahis, and his five companions concluded before Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I.C.S., Acting Sessions Judge. It will be remembered that the obstructive tactics of the Satyagrahis culminated in a concerted attack on a coolie train at Paud village on the morning of 9th December last when eleven coolies were more or less seriously injured by sword cuts and the driver of the train was shot at. Five of the accused are charged with attempted murder and being members of an unlawful assembly and with being in possession of arms while the sixth accused Deo who will be tried separately for attempting to shoot some villagers at Paud the same night while on his way back to Poona city was accused of abetment under the same sections. The Court house was crowded by large numbers of Brahmins, students and others during each of the last three or four days that the case was being heard. The accused, who were not defended, refused to cross-examine any of the witnesses, but Mr. Bapat in a lengthy statement before the jury retired explained his motives for the deed. The Jury retired for quarter of an hour and on returning brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of possessing arms, but not guilty of attempt to murder or of being members of an unlawful assembly against five accused. Deo, the sixth accused was unanimously found not guilty under all the charges. The Judge disagreed with the finding of the jury and intimated that the case would be referred to the High Court.—A. P.

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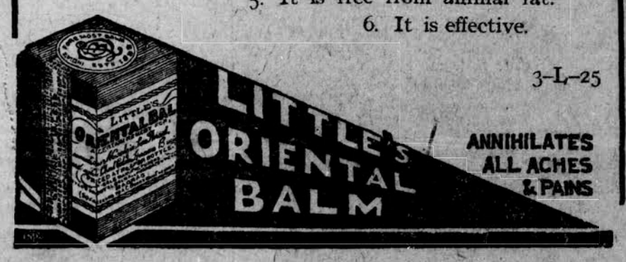

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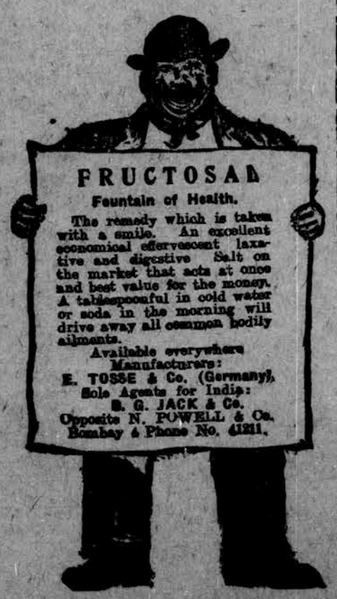
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.